PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 4.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,541.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK
ENRICHED IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

IBRA THE MB RANCH OF THE ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday 6-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
17th Oct.	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6522
24th „	PERSIA	7951		
31st „	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6525
7th Nov	MARMORA	10509		
14th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
21st „	MACEDONIA	10512		
28th „	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
5th Dec	EGYPT	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the **BALLARD PIER** on **FRIDAY AFTERNOON**, the day previous to sailing, and **CABIN BAGGAGE** before 9 A. M., on **SATURDAY**. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the **BALLARD PIER** on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P. M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

	Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
	20th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
T.	27th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
T.	6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621		
T.	13th „	EGYPT	7912		
	20th „	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
T.	27th „	ARABIA	7903		
T.	3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
T.	10th „	PERSIA	7951		
	17th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
T.	24th „	MOREA	11000		
	1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
T	8th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
	15th „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
T.	22nd „	EGYPT	7912		

T.=Through Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER

At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles	Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea	Rs. 480 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on	
KOERBER	5,301	A. Forestl	1st Nov.	1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th Nov.	1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st Dec.	1908
PRAGA	3,905	G. Gilhuber	16th Dec.	1908

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* CHINA	5,990	G. Bergaglian	29th Dec. 1908.

* Will Call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	6,046	B. Nitsche	26th Oct. 1908.

For further Particulars regarding passages apply to the

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Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House 53, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via.
LINGA	2171	Mon 19th Oct.	11 a.m.	P D & C*
DUMRA	1,695	Thur. 15th Oct.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 16th Oct.	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on MONDAY, 19th Oct. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 15th Oct. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 24th Oct.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY,

14th October, 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,118	Henric	29th Oct. 1908
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	26th Nov. „
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	24th Dec „
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	21st Jan. 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr. „
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	13th May. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Nov. 1908.
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	4th Dec. „

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Manchini	15th Oct. 1908.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Nov. 1908
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Manchini	15th Dec. 1908.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 16[illegible]
Return tickets available two years	„ 900	„ 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 816; 2nd Class Italy and 1st onward, Rs. 766 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at anyport *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Oct 1908.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1908.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Dec. 1908.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 190.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

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AGENT

No. 59 HORNBY ROAD.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1908
YEBOSHI MARU	...	B. Kon	10th Oct	21st Oct.
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker	22nd Oct	3rd Nov.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	5th Nov	17th Nov.
YETOROFU MARU	..	K. Sato	17th Nov	28th Nov.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	T. Yamawaki	30th Nov	12th Dec.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	11th Dec	25th Dec.
				1909.
MOYORI MARU	...	J. Hands	26th Dec	7th Jan

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row,
Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

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The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 for cash in advance, including delivery.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.
Bombay.
Madras.
Karachi.
Cawnpore.
Lahore
Amritsar.
Delhi.
Tuticorin.
Chittagong.
Rangoon.
Mandalay.
Colombo.
Kandy.
Newera-Eliya.
Camp Aden.
Steamer Point-Aden.
Zanzibar.
Mombasa.
Nairobi.
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	„ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

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SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
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GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
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JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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Actual field of vision 6·7°.
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Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

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J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE
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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

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LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.
YLOILO.

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

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Calcutta.
Hongkong.
Canton.
Manila.
Cebu.
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THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

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FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

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Post Box No. 45.
HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL	£ 6,000,000
SURPLUS	£ 796.815

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BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

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Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandise to.

L. COMBE,
Manager.

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ANDERSON'S WHISKY.

Red Star, Rs. 2-8 per bottle.
Three Stars, Rs. 3 per bottle.
SAMPLE NIPS ON APPLICATION.

SOLE IMPORTERS,
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TO GLUE MERCHANTS, BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS AND CONTRACTORS.

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This glue is pure and suitable for printers and book binders for general use. A trial is solicited.

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GLUE! GLUE!! GLUE!!!

GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI,
LARGEST GLUE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY.

All Varieties of pure COUNTRY GLUE supplied in large or small quantities.

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Rowland's Macassar Oil

FOR THE HAIR

Is the Best Preparation you can use.

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BECAUSE without it the Hair becomes dry, thin, and brittle, and this is the nearest approach to the natural oil in the Hair, the loss of which causes baldness.

BECAUSE you must keep the Hair well nourished and not too dry, or you will soon lose it.

Ladies require it to keep the Hair soft and silky.

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Of Stores, Chemists, and ROWLANDS, 67, Hatton Garden.

Sizes, 3/6, 7/-, 10/6.

Sold in a Golden Colour for Fair Hair

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The results of Reliability Trials, in which ordinary cars Tour under ordinary conditions, throw more light on the value of a Tyre from the standpoint of the Touring Motorist than do any other tests. A moment's reflection will convince you that this is so—then think of the overwhelming success of Dunlops in the Irish, Scottish and 2,000 miles R. A. C. Trials.

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TEA, COFFEE,
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Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

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Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

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VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c., restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and [illegible] means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from The NEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., [illegible] Bond Street, [illegible] Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above [illegible]. Price [illegible] Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. [illegible], BYCULLA, and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the name of ZAROUBA. The New Brain and Nerve Food, ZAROUBA, The Extraordinary Blood Medicine. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

RE-OPENING OF KHOPOLI BRANCH.

ON and from the 15th October, 1908, and until further notice, the KHOPOLI BRANCH will be RE-OPENED, for all descriptions of Traffic.

For full particulars see the poster notices exhibited at Stations.

H. C. RADFORD,
For General Traffic Manager.
BOMBAY, 13TH OCTOBER, 1908.

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS can obtain SHARE CERTIFICATES in exchange for letters of allotment by applying at the office of the Company.

For the Bombay Company, Ltd.,
H. C. WRIGHT,
Managing Director.
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents,
The Vishnu Cotton Mill, Limited.

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL STORES, BOMBAY

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of MEDICINES, and Sundries, Tinware articles, Mutton Suet, Straw and covering and dammering will be received by the Medical Store-keeper to Government, Bombay, up to 12 noon, on the 2nd November, 1908.

Written application must be made for Tender and Schedule forms which will be supplied on payment of Re. 1 per set.

For further particulars please apply to the undersigned.

A. MOORHEAD, M.B., MAJOR, I.M.S.,
Offg. Medical Storekeeper to Govt., Bombay.
BOMBAY, 28TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the POWER of ATTORNEY granted by me to Mr. NOWROJI ADARJI TATA and Mr. JAMSHEDJI SHERIARJI KAPADIA, of date the 4th June, 1908, to act for me in Bombay during my absence in England, has been CANCELLED on my return to Bombay, on the 9th October, 1908.

KAWASJI DADABHOY DUBASH.

NAGPUR SPEED AND RELIABILITY TRIALS.

DECEMBER 23RD TO 29TH (Inclusive).

COMPETITIONS for all Classes of TOURING CARS, Commercial Vehicles and Motor Bicycles, Special Railway concessions on the B.-N. Railway and G. I. P. Railway. Programme of above can be had from the Undersigned.

ALFRED E. JOYCE,
Secretary, Trials Committee.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY the 14th day of October, 1908, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), when the Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company, held on 23rd September 1908, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That each of the existing whole shares in the Corporation of Rs. 2,500 each save and except the shares, one hundred in number, which stand in the register of Shareholders of the Corporation in the name of William Wallace be divided into twenty fully paid up shares of Rs. 125 each.

2. That each of the existing quarter shares in the Corporation of Rs. 625 each be divided into five fully paid up shares of Rs. 125 each.

3. That the existing certificates of all existing whole and quarter shares save and except the certificates for the shares, one hundred in number, of Rs. 2,500 each, standing in the name of William Wallace be called in by the Directors on the 1st March 1909 and be cancelled and that in lieu thereof and in exchange therefor fresh certificates be issued by the Directors as follows, that is to say, that a fresh certificate or fresh certificates for twenty shares of Rs. 125 each fully paid up be issued in lieu of and in exchange for each certificate of one whole share of Rs. 2,500 to the holder of such last mentioned certificate whose name appears in the register of shareholders of the Corporation as the owner of the shares comprised in such certificate and that a fresh certificate or fresh certificates for five shares of Rs. 125 each fully paid up be issued in lieu of and in exchange for each certificate of one quarter share of Rs. 625 to the holder of such last mentioned certificate whose name appears in the register of shareholders of the Corporation as the owner of the shares comprised in such certificate.

4. That Article XXII. of the Articles of Association of the Corporation be and the same is hereby repealed and that the following Article be and the same is hereby substituted for the Article so repealed namely :—

"XXII. Upon the registration of every transfer of any share or shares a fee of annas four per share shall be payable to the company by the transferer thereof."

5. That Article XXVII. of the Articles of Association of the Corporation be altered by striking out therefrom the words "and for every such entry a fee not exceeding one Rupee per share shall be paid by the transferer."

6. That Article LVIII. of the Articles of Association of the Corporation be and the same is hereby repealed and that the following Article be and the same is hereby substituted for the Article so repealed namely:

"LVIII. Every shareholder shall have one vote in respect of every share of Rs. 2,500 nominal value which he holds and one vote in respect of every number of shares which shall in the aggregate be equal in nominal " value to Rs. 2,500 which he holds".

7. That Article LXIX. of the Articles of Association of the Corporation be and the same is hereby repealed and that the following Article be and the same is hereby substituted therefor namely :—

"LXIX. The qualification of a Director shall be the holding in his own right of at least 50 shares of Rs. 125 each nominal value in the Corporation."

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
Dated this 23rd day of September, 1908.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 28th October, 1908, for the supply of the articles noted below during the twelve months commencing from 1st January, 1909:—

B. Miscellaneous Country Stores.
C. Miscellaneous English Stores.
D. Stationery and paper.

2. Separate Tender forms of each of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of stores required, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form. No refund will be made on account of unused Tender forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of 10 per cent. of the value of stores, etc., tendered for with a maximum of Rs. 1,000 should accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. Only cash or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed), or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and, if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

5. All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples, which may be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. L. SHAW,
Ag. General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 29th September, 1908.

AMUSEMENTS.

BANDMANN'S THEATRE

LAST WEEK ! LAST WEEK !

3 PERFORMANCES DAILY. 3

Unique Animated Entertainment

OUR NAVY and OUR ARMY

ALSO

MISS BLANCHE VAUDON,

who will introduce NEW DANCES this week.

1st Performance to-night 7 P.M. to 8 P.M.
2nd " " 8-30 P.M. to 9-30 P.M.
3rd " " 10 P.M. to 11-30 P.M.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EACH EVENING.

SPECIAL PRICES : Booking at ROSE & Co. Stalls, Rs. 2 and Re. 1. Third Chairs, As. 8. Back seats, As 4. Children's Matinee, 5 o'clock, Saturday.

BANDMANN'S THEATRE

Sole Proprietor : MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

LOOK OUT FOR THE

ELLIS OPERA CO.

25 ARTISTS 25

in the latest MUSICAL COMEDIES.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT

MONDAY, OCT. 19TH.

"THE GIRL BEHIND THE COUNTER"

Prices, Rs. 4, 2 and 1.

Plans now Open at ROSE & Co.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH

Will re-open shortly on the MAIDAN.

THE "EXCELSIOR" CINEMATOGRAPH

WILL OPEN SHORTLY

And undertake a new kind of advertisements.

Persons desirous of advertising through this Valuable Medium are requested to apply as soon as possible to the MANAGER, Parisian Photographic Company, Waterloo Mansions, Apollo Bunder, who is in charge of this Department.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Calcutta	Bangkok	Tientsin.
Madras	Batavia.	Hankow
Rangoon	Sourabaya.	Yokohama
Colombo	Manila.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and under take general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

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COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

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List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK. LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA

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Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
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Chefoo	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tieling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS :—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.
Bombay Office—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the World.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON :—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

A GENTLEMAN and his Sister having a flat facing the Sea, on Colaba Reclamation, will be glad to hear of a MARRIED COUPLE and BACHELOR of good social position to share with them. Apply Box No. 360, Care of this Paper.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BUILT TO GO. Our high grade English manufactured cycles : Sunbeam, Royal Indian, Rajah and Brown, From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

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ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 407, c/o the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer facilities for expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FLOWER SEEDS—Phlox, Pinks, Pansy, and other Winter annuals in choicest strains. Fresh supply just received. PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6, Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. For Bombay Rs. 3, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G, St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

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MADE EASY WHAT-BIKING.—A good bicycle makes cycling a pleasure Try the Sunbeam, Royal Indian, Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95, HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robey & Co. certificated 50 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No 403, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete réchauffé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage). One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provided for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence. Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars. Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0 ; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

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WANTED.—TWO FLATS, each with 2 Bedrooms, and Bathrooms, with improved Sanitary arrangements. Reply at once to Box No. 392, giving full details as to accommodation, position, lights and fans, rent, &c.

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WE OFFER GOOD MOUNT.—High grade English built up-to-date cycles, Sunbeam, Royal Indian Rajah and Brown, From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37, Medows Street, Bombay.

WANTED AT ONCE, a good HEALTHY FLAT, with 3 Bedrooms and Bathrooms, Must be first or higher floor, and must have improved Sanitary arrangements and lights and fans. Reply early to Box No. 393, care of this Paper.

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FOR A CATALOGUE OF OUR
NUMEROUS VALUABLE PRESENTS
Which we offer for nought to
All at their own choice ! ! !
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
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HAND-CARTS,
STREET-CARTS,
DELIVERY VANS, ETC.
FOR

Confectioners, Bakers, Caterers, Dairymen Aerated Water Manufacturers, Booksellers, Stationers, Chemists, Oilmanstores, Wine Merchants, Etc.

Large Assortment on View.

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No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Maruti Lane, Fort.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m. (B.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Sorabji and Nowroji Bomonji Pavri, in pursuance of the power of sale vested under the mortgage, dated the 2nd March, 1906, the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Maruti Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration district and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement ninety-two square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Survey Nos. 764 and 117, New Survey Nos. 8738, 8729, Collector's Old Nos. 443, 454, Collector's New Nos. 5508 and 5482, and by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward, No. 2478, Street No. 66 and bounded on the east by the properties of Lukhmidas Govindji Kumma and others, on the West and North by the properties of Jeewanjee Edulji Bhomisa, and on the South by the said Maruti Lane.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to Messrs. Thakurdas and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of the concerned—W. H. L. C. 2136, No. 2951/57 —7 cases cheese.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.

1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.

1 second-hand, rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in very good order.

1 bay Arab, quiet in harness, and saddle.

1 grey pony, quiet in harness.

2 Beaufort lorrie cars, 14—16 H. P., double cylinder battery ignition, capable of carrying 35 cwt wooden arttillery wheels with steel rims.

SALE ON TUESDAY THE 20TH INSTANT.

On TUESDAY the 20th instant, at 2 P.M. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Woodhouse Road, Middle Colaba, near the Railway Station in the "Captain House", the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture by Robert and Dewji Sanji, dining table and chairs, large sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawingroom suites, chippendale pattern corner cabinets, writing tables, marble-topped tables, glass door almirahs, cupboards, chest of drawers, Cheval glass, hatstand, one ebonized grand cottage piano by S. Rose and Co., Edison home phonograph, Dressden and terracotta figures, water colour and engravings, rich tapestry door curtains, handsome flower-vases and table ornaments, combination water filter, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Singer sewing machine, gas lamps, Persian carpets, ice-box, copper utensils, etc., etc., the property of Alfonso Altes de Verry, Esq., proceeded to Europe, and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of VERY VELUABLE PROPERTY, situate on the South side of First Chinch Bunder Row and on the East side of Doongri Cooly Street.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th prox., at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the owner, on the premises, the following very valuable landed properties :—

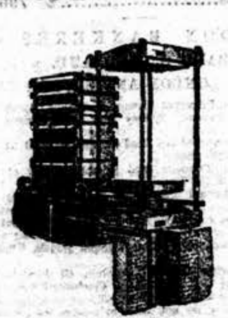
All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse, standing thereon, fronting on the east side of Doongri Cooly Street, and situate without the Fort walls and in the Registration Sub District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighty-three square yards or thereabouts, Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay under Collector's Old No. 1236, New No. 6979, Old Survey No. 112, and New Survey No. 2694 and in the books of the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 1065, and Street No. 475-77, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Govind Crishnaji and sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by the said Doongri Cooly Street, on or towards the north by the property of Jiwrajbhai Ladha, and on or towards the south by the property of Dewji Oodhavji.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground containing by admeasurement eleven hundred square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1246, 1249 and 1518, Collector's New Nos. 6990, 6993 and 7272, Old Survey Nos. 112, 123 and 124, and New Survey No. 2691, together with the message, tenement or buildings standing thereon, and assessed in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under B Ward No. 1067, 1066, 1068 and 1070, and Street Nos. 14 and 495-503, Samuel Street and 149-159 Chinch Bunder Row 479-493-5-6 and 161-163, all which premises are situate on the South side of 1st Chinch Bunder Row, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east partly by the property of Haji Dawood Esmail Gasdiwalla and partly by the property of Morar Mulji, on or towards the west by the Doongri Cooly Street, otherwise called Bhat Bazaar, on or towards the north by the first Chinch Bunder Row, and on or towards the south partly by a gully and partly by the property of Morarji Mulji and partly by the property of Sewji Velji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Thakurdass and Co. or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
BOMBAY, 14TH OCTOBER, 1908.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES



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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable landed properties at Bhendi Bazaar Road, Parel Road.

High Court Suit No. 525 of 1906.

Multani Tehilram Girdharidas
vs.
Nanabhoy Ahmedally and another.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of the deceased Ahmedalli Moosabhoy, in pursuance of the decree, herein dated the 2nd day of July, 1908, in the following landed property:—

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 14th October 1908, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the deceased Ahmedalli Moosabhoy in all that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate at Bhendi Bazar, Parel Road, on the Western side thereof, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 246 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 140—140—141, Collector's New Nos. 7454—7455, 7456, Old Survey Nos. 1526-1525 and New Survey No. 987 and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the East by the said Bhendi Bazar, Parel Road, on or towards the South by the property of Memon Haji Abda Rehman Haji Mahomed Kadvani, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the North by the property of Fakirji Nanabhoy China and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 8053—8054, Street Nos. 282-288.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusjee Dinshaw and Co., solicitors for the said Receiver at their office No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned, at Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Jewellery.

Under instructions from Nawab Syed Sirdar Ali Khan, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), the following very valuable jewellery :—

LIST OF JEWELLERY.

1 Sapphire ring with 10 diamonds.
1 large drop pearl pin.
1 large emerald ring.
1 large diamond ring.
3 diamond rings with 5 diamonds, in each ring.
1 diamond and ruby chain and watch.
1 loose pearl.
2 bunches of pearls, containing 19 strings of pearls.
1 diamond belt with large diamond in centre and small diamonds surrounding.
1 chain with two pearls.
1 brown diamond and diamond surrounding pin.
1 ring opal, set with diamonds.
1 moonstone diamond ring containing.
1 diamond and ruby pin.
1 minute repeater gold watch and chain.
1 gold wrist watch and wristlet set with diamonds and rubies.
1 turquoise in the centre surrounded by diamonds.
1 ring 4 turquoise and diamond.
1 ruby ring, set with diamonds.
1 pair diamond paizeb.
1 diamond chintak with pearls and emeralds.
1 pair diamond kadas.
1 pair diamond kangnees and one putali.
1 pair diamond pochees.
1 pair pearl and diamond bungdis.
1 pair diamond kurun'ul with pearl strings and pearl drops.
1 pair diamond chain bawly with pearl pendants.
1 pair diamond chukris with pearl pendants.
1 diamond teeka with 3 strings of pearls.
1 diamond jugia with 10 strings of pearls.
1 pair zilmily, with 3 pearls strings each.
1 diamond tanis, with 2 strings of pearls.
1 Mirza baparva, with 10 strings of pearls with jewel pendant.
1 pair diamond Lurzak, with 14 strings of pearls and emeralds pendants.
1 diamond chan sisful.

The jewellery is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 18th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mr. Lentyn's bungalow, Naigam Road, Dadur (near the Mill) the valuable and handsome french-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as dining table and chairs, sideboard dinner waggon, drawingroom, suite of sofas and chairs, Marble-topped tables and teapoy, cabinets, bedsteads, almiras, clothespress, dressing and washhand tables, table and hanging lamps, sample pictures, table ornaments, etc. the property of W. Topham, Esq. and others.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TO COLLECT OUTSTANDINGS.

H. C. Suit No. 732 of 1907.

R. D. Sethna .... Plaintiff
vs.
Esmailji Sullemanji and others............ Defendants

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed on the above Suit, pursuant to the Court's Order, dated 12th March, 1908, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of October, 1908, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, the Outstandings of the business carried on in the name of Esmalji Sullemanji.

For conditions of sale and the list of Outstandings, copy whereof can be seen at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, apply to Messrs. Thakurdas and Co., Solicitors for the Receiver at their office, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property, at 1st Carpenter Street, near Null Bazar.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 22nd inst., at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), by order of the mortgagee Mr. Balabhay Ramnath Saw, the only son and sole heir and legal representative of his deceased father Ramnath Pandurang Saw, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Moroba Bhawoo and another, by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee in the Indenture of mortgage, dated 12th October, 1896, the following landed property on the premises :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 77 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, with the dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate at 1st Carpenter Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 1690, New No. 8813, Old Survey No. 466 and New Survey No. 5211, and bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage, on the west by the said 1st Carpenter Street, on the North by the property of Bhawoo Balkrishna, and on the South by the property of Purshotum Shankerji, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 6552, and Street No. 35.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusji, Dinshaw & Co., Solicitors for the mortgagee, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 14TH OCTOBER, 1908.

Icilma.

Clean cool comfort, freedom from sunburn or peeling in summer, and chaps or windburn in winter is secured by spraying on the skin Icilma Natural Water. Invaluable for prickly heat and insect bites. Nature's Specific for sore eyes.

The secret of a perfect skin is

Skin-Tone

Only Nature's Icilma can give the skin the tone that resists heat, cold, wind, age or hard water, that never allows it to grow sallow, yellow or clammy, and that keeps it cool in summer, alive in winter, and always of a transparent delicacy.

ICILMINE (solidified Icilma Water) the only skin cleanser that contains no fat, oil, grease or soap, keeps the skin icy cool in summer and in tone in winter. A luxury for the bath.

OF ALL GOOD CHEMISTS AND STORES.
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LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. B. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of October, 1908, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following :

Balance of the consignment of English safes by J. Grove and Sons, consisting of—

1 safe, 36" by 24" by 24" rounded corners and fitted with strong iron bands, and boiler plate doors and Chubb's lock.

3 safes, 28" by 30" by 32", rounded corners and fitted with strong iron bands, and boiler plate doors and Chubb's lock.

Balance of the consignment of English safes by Midland Safe Co.

4 safes with Chubb's locks and bell, 26" by 28".

On account of the concerned—

10 pieces iron folding bedsteads.

1 cask superior plates and dinner services 6" by 7", 8" and 9".

1 cask superior plates, 7" by 8" and 9".

On account of the concerned—

A lot of Japanese lacquered teapoys, corner stands, brackets, Japanese buttons, etc.

4 cases glassware, consisting of sherry, port, claret, champaign glasses, tumblers, decanters, etc.

On account of the concerned—

50 pieces silk woven shawls.
50 pieces silk scarf.
50 pieces silk blouse pieces.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF Very Valuable Immoveable Properties at Medow Street.

Under instructions from and by the order of Nowroji Maneckji Wadia, Esquire, C. I. E., Sir Harkisondass Narotumdass, Kt., and Messrs. Tribhowandass Varjiwandass and Nanabhoy Burjorji, the Surviving Trustees of the properties of Dowager Lady Avabai Jamsetji Jeejibhoy, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of October, 1908, at 4-45 p.m. (Standard Time), sell by Public Auction, at the premises, the undermentioned properties one after the other, in separate lots.

PARTICULARS.

Lot No. I.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the message, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the East side of Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 326 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 94, New No. 4932, Old Survey Nos. 1357, 1358, and New Survey No. 2518, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the north by the property of J. D Powvala, on or towards the south by the property hereinafter in Lot No. II described, on or towards the east by the property of M. M. Cama, and on or towards the west by the said Medows Street, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A. Ward No. 1096, and Street Nos. 2123, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of Messrs. Sorabji Cowasji & Co. and others as tenants of the said Trustee.

Lot No. II.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the message, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the eastside of Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 463 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 94, New No. 4932, Old Survey Nos. 1357-1358, and New Survey No. 9518, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the north by the property hereinbefore in Lot No. I described, on or towards the south by a gully and beyond that by the property of Haji Hassum, on or towards the east by the property of M. M. Cama, and on or towards the west by the said Medows Street, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1095, and Street Nos. 13-15, 17 & 19 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of D. J. De Souza and others as tenants of the said Trustees.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Messrs. Pestonji Rustim, Kola and Co., Solictors of the Trustees, at 79, Medow Street, Fort, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY at 2nd Nishan Pada Street, out of Fort.

Under instructions from the Mortgagees, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of October 1908, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Khatick Ibrahim Jan Mahomed, Khatick Dada Mahomedbhoy, Khatick Suleman Mahomedbhoy and Khatick Khairu Mahomedbhoy, the last named a minor by his guardian, the said Dada Mahomedbhoy in exercise of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated 16th day of April, 1908, and made between the said mortgagors of the one part and mortgagees of the other part.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that pieces or parcels of fazandari land or ground of which one Ladhabhoy Ebrahim is the fazandar, containing by admeasurement 133 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, together with the message, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the southern side of 2nd Nishan Pada Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, aforesaid, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under B. Ward No. 3226, and Street No. 29, in the occupation of tenants of the said mortgagor and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the east by the Temple of Shri Vithoba, on or towards the west by the property of Bundeally Somji, on or towards the north by the said 2nd Nishan Pada Street, and on or towards the south by the property of Naya Nanji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or Mr. Thakoredass A. Gandhi, mortgagees' Attorneys.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
BOMBAY, 14TH OCTOBER, 1908.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for Sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

WREXHAM
LAGER BEER
ABSOLUTELY
PURE AND
WHOLESOME.

Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.,
CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., MILLERS STORES, COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 6 including Postage.

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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line, Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line, Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

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LATE OF
Dr. SMITH BROS., Calcutta,
MAY BE CONSULTED,
At 28, ESPLANADE ROAD,
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Above Evans and Fraser & Co.

WANTED.

TWO GRADUATES, on Rs. 40 per mensem, on the temporary Clerical Establishment of the Public Works Department, Secretariat. Only those having experience in office work need apply with copies of testimonials.

R. W. MURPHY,
Under Secretary to Government.
Public Works Department,
Bombay Castle, 13th October, 1908.

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4,000 Feet of LIGHT RAILS, also POINTS, FILTING WAGGONS, etc. For Contractors. Going cheap. Apply, Box No. 380, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

A COMPLETE SODA WATER FACTORY will be given on HIRE. For further particulars, apply to—

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
18, Bank Street, Fort.

LT.-COL. W. writes:—"I have used the RAZOR and am delighted with the way it shaves." THE GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZOR Outfit consist of one handle, one stropping attachment, one silvered-nickel frame and 7 razor steel blades, complete in leather covered case with snap clasp. Rs. 5, V. P. P. Money refunded if not found satisfactory.—GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

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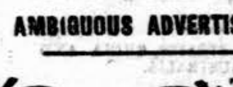

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GUARANTEED first quality goods supplied at EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES.

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JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAMES fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very neat
No slipping off the Nose

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 8-8, Gold, Rs. 15.

MARCKS & CO., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA

TO PARENTS.

CLARK'S LIST of BRITISH SCHOOLS, undertaking entire charge of Indian and Colonial Children, will be sent post free to all applicants.

ARTHUR W. CLARK,
29, Wellington Rd., Brighton. England.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Yearly	Rs. 38 0	Rs. 36 0
Half-yearly	" 19 12	" 18 [illegible]
Quarterly	" 7 8	" [illegible]
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MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount. Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 36 0
Half-yearly	" 20 0	" 18 0
Quarterly	" 10 10	" [illegible]
Monthly	" 3 12	" [illegible]

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted; Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
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The Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 3 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

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First insertion	Rs. 0-6 Per inch
Second do.	" [illegible] do. do.
Third do.	" [illegible] do. do.
Fourth do.	" [illegible] do. do.
Fifth and upwards	" [illegible] do. do.
Minimum charge	" [illegible] do. do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a longer time, special contracts are made.

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	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 7	" 8
Quarterly	" 4	" 5

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1, 2, 3

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Have now on view an exceptional display of

NOVELTIES

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PARIS

nothing too cheap to be truly cheap, and nothing too dear to be extravagant. A distinct revelation to those who are unacquainted with the Co's stock, to find what charming and dainty articles can be acquired at such moderate prices.

ALL VISITORS are welcome, with the assurance that they incur no obligation to purchase.

36 MEADOWS STREET, 11 EAST STREET,
BOMBAY. POONA.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Mimose 2,197 tons Captain G S Bone arrived in harbour on Monday evening from London with a general cargo and Major and Mrs Prendergast as passengers.

THE steamer Strathness 2,812 tons Captain J Lamont arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Gerd 750 tons Captain A M Andreasen arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kasara 505 tons Captain F Alton arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh via Karachi and coast ports with a general cargo, 3 cases opium and 163 deck passengers.

THE steamer Ras Dara 2,495 tons Captain J. McCambridge arrived in harbour yesterday from Bhownagar in ballast.

THE steamer Ardova, 2,271 tons, Captain W L Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from New Castle, with a cargo of coal.

CHINA MAIL.

The P. & O. Co's steamer Delhi, 4,783 tons, Captain J D Andrews, will sail to-day for Shanghai, via intermediate ports, with China and Australian mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Colombo.—Genl. E A H Adderson, Mrs Adderson, Mr M N Lakdawalla, Mrs Eduljee and infant, Mr H Taylor, Mr and Mrs C H Byrne, Mr R B Bilimoria, Captain T P Rundle, Mr Allain, Mrs Waglen, Mr T D H Joy, Mr Kurtis, Mr A Freedman. For Hong-Kong.—Dr Sven Hendin. For Kobe.—Mr. T Konsti. For Melbourne.—Miss R Tilley and Miss McGregor. For Adelaide.—Miss Parsons. For Sydney.—Mr A Collis, Mrs Smith and 2 children.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN. MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Elphinstone	Lt G O Forteath	R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence	Lt E Stocken	R I Marine
H M S Redbreast	Lt Comdr Shuter	R Navy

In the Stream.

H M S Perseus	Comdr F G Bird	Cruiser
Dongola	Capt E R Darvott	Transport
R I M S Palinurus	Comdr C S Hickman	Survey St

Dock Gate.

Oceana	3507	Shanghai	27-10	P & O S N Co

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 13.

Berkhall	2738	Jones	C Muncherji & Sons
Sahadur	2986	Cubbin	T Morrison & Co
Brand	1519	Evensen	W & A Graham & Co
Clematis	2329	Davies	James Mackinnon & Co
Cintra	1917	Kaselvurn	M & Co
Dumra	762	Cole	M M & Co
Fife	2494	Harrison	Bombay Co
Gerd	750	Andreasen	F F Campbell & Co
Hendon Hall	2588	Lewis	The Bombay Co
Inchborva	2572	Nicholas	T Morrison & Co
Irismore	2326	Socberg	W & A G & Co
Killin	2257	Wilson	W & A Graham & Co
Kirley Bank	2092	Kerr	W & A G & Co
Kirkleo	2275	Watson	W & A Graham & Co
Kt Templar	4601	Gihilt	W & A Graham & Co
Kasara	505	Alton	M M & Co
Lady Gordon	316	Butler	M M & Co
Lalpoora	2124	Fry	M & Co
Mimosa	2197	Bone	M & Co
Nawab	2041	Olden-Col	M & Co
Naseri	911	Le Miere	P Gulf B & I S N Co
Nairung	2862	Thomson	T Morrison & Co
Nera	3429	Hehmitz	M & Co
Ras Dara	2495	McCambridge	W & A G & Co
Singapore	2736	Taylor	K Nixon & Co
Shah Nasir	2555	Bevill	Shah S N Co of India
Shah Najam	2751	Foster	Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz	2523	Baldwin	Shah S N Co
Solveig	2862	Trouioc	T Morrison & Co
Strathavon	2830	Campbell	K N & Co
Strathgarry	2840	Stanhope	W & A G & Co
Strathness	2812	Lamont	S Wallace & Co
Vauxhall	2346	Bradbering	Bombay Co
Kims	146	Mahomed	Shah S N Co
Zoroaster	2376	Brickham	Bombay Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Clan Colquhoun	3760		Chittagong	16-10	F M & Co
C&R Shah Ameer	1921	Harrison	Jeddah	21-10	Shah S N Co of India
D&E Delhi	1383	Andrews	S'ghai	14-10	P & O Co
K Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	Jeddah	21-10	B & P S N Co
L Bahadari	329	Fakeera	Repairing		Bo S N Co Ld
M Shah Allum	1918	Davison	Jedah	18-10	E Tajbhoy
O Kanzler	1864	Michelsen	Z'bar	23-10	A Strandes
P Uhenfels	3568	Franzms	Bremen	23-10	W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Castalia	4981	Hamilton	L'pool	24-10	W & A G & Co
3	R Rubattino	2682		Genoa	15-10	F & R S N Co
4	Capri	2718	Pedone	Shanghai	17-10	F & R S N Co
7	Yemen	2355	Ravill	Mauritius	22-10	E Tajbhoy
8	Fazilka	2698	Williams	N F		M M & Co
9	Okhla	3436	Reddock	N F		M M & Co
12	Persia	4198	Haughton	London	21-10	P & O Co
15	Yeboshi Maru	2992	Kon		21-10	N Y Kaisha
16	Alavi	2811	Hill	Jeddah	20-10	B & P S N Co

M W D D

Firooze	2005	Watson	Jeddah	19-10	Bo & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
12	Mimosa s	Bone	London, Sept 12
	Strathness s	Lamont	Calcutta, Sept 30
	Gerd s	Andreasen	Bangkok, Sept 18
13	Kasara s	Alton	Basreh, Sept 30
	Ras Dara s	McCambridge	B'nagar Oct 12
	Ardova s	Smith	N Castle Sept 5

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Strathspey s	Osborne	Philadelphia
	R I M S Investigator	Beauchamp	Rangoon
	Ula s	Hodgson	Rangoon
	R I M S Northbrook	Henley	Karachi

The steamer Delhi, Captain Andrews, obtained her portclearance yesterday for Shanghai.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Okhla for Calcutta &c.
" Fazilka for Calcutta &c.
" Gerd, for Singapore and Bangkok.
" Yeboshi Maru for Kobe &c.
" Ras Dara for Antwerp &c.
" Nowshera for Persian Gulf.
" Shah Nasir for Mauritius.
" Shah Allum for Jeddah &c.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, arrived at Liverpool from Bombay on the afternoon of the 11th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Leslie, left Suez on the evening of the 10th instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer India, arrived at Suez from Colombo on the evening of the 11th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dunera, left Port Said on the evening of the 11th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Franz Ferdinand, from Trieste, left Aden on the 12th instant, and is due here on the 20th instant at 6 a.m.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 13.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—6,400 cwts castorseed, 10,500 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers; 18 bales hides, P E Boyce and Sons.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—5 bales silkwaste, 14 bales silkkakoon, K Nixon and Co.

FOR NEW PORT.

Ras Dara s—3,000 tons Manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Uhenfels s—100 bales hemp, P Bhimjee.

FOR HAMBURG.

Uhenfels s—1,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BREMEN.

Uhenfels s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia s—51 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—100 bales twist, M B Kaisha.

Capri s—200 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 600 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 200 bales twist, Pherozsha B Petit and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Capri s—60 bales twist, Pherozsha B Petit and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Yeboshi Maru s—110 cwts gum, A H Mowjee and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Yeboshi Maru s—300 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

A meeting of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. [illegible]an presiding.

The letter from Messrs. Chambers and Fritchley, Architects, intimating that the lessee, Mr. Jehangir Merwanji Dalal, had, through his constituted attorney Mr. D. E. Wacha, decided to give up Plot No. 1[illegible] Colaba Reclamation, and asking for a return of the deposit money, was considered.

The Board resolved that the agreement should be cancelled and the plot resumed, and that the Engineers should arrange to sell the plot by auction at an early date, and that the question of return of deposit would depend upon the price realised.

ARRIVALS

Per s. s. "Strafford Hall," Oct. 18.

List of passengers per s.s. "Strafford Hall," Commander W. H. Hood, R. N. R., expected to arrive here on the 18th instant, at 3 a.m. Passengers will be landed at the Docks.

FROM LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY.

Baker, Lieut J V
Bald, Mrs Clan
Battye, Mrs Ivat
Bartlett, Mr L H
Beaufort, Lieut F H
Beckham, Lieut A
Best, Mr E S
Brooke, Lieut H H
Browse, G Mrs
Campbell, Capt H B D
Campbell, Mrs and infant
Cates, Mr B
Cole, Mr H L
Cole, Mrs
Coy, Mr J W
Cripps, Lieut C W
Dalton, Mr T Grant
Duncan, Capt H C
Duncan, Mrs and infant
Eustace, Capt F R H
Gregory, Mr A
Hand, Miss M
Hornsby, Mr G W
Hough, Mr J E
Hunt, Lieut C L Brooke
Kennedy, Mrs
Kennedy, Miss
Mansergh, Lieut
Maxwell, Lieut E L
Maydon, Lieut H C
Mitchell, Capt J C
Mitchell, Miss
Moleyneux, Mrs M A
Parkes, Mr
Pearson, Miss F
Rennick, Capt R W deC
Rennick, Mrs and infant
Rowland, Miss L T
Scott, Lieut G C
Steele, Mrs J F
Stephens, Mrs H B and 2 infants
Swettenham, Capt
Swettenham, Mrs & child
Tullis, Lieut W
Walton, Mr E
Wood, Mr A W
Wood, Mr C E
Wood, Mrs T F W
Woodhouse, Miss

FROM LIVERPOOL TO KARACHI.

Charles, Lieut E E
Strong, Major W

DEPARTURE OF R. I. M. S. "NORTHBROOK."

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer "Northbrook," Commander C. B. Henley, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with the 121st Pioneers, and details consisting of 9 officers, 2 ladies, 3 warrant officers (British), 3 women, 2 children, 2 men, 1 woman 10 native officers, 625 men rank and file, and 45 followers. The following are the names of the officers:—Major and Mrs. C. G. Carnegy, Major and Mrs. C. R. Kauntze, Lieutenants J. D. Graham, A. B. Harley, W. B. Macleod, L. F. Berington, 121st Pioneers, Captain I. B. Jones, I.M.S.; Captain C. H. Zeigler, R.G.A.; Lieut. R. F. Cottrell, R.F.A.

DEPARTURE OF THE R.I.M.S. "INVESTIGATOR."

THE Royal Indian Marine survey steamer "Investigator" Commander W.G. Beauchamp, sailed from Bombay on Tuesday for Rangoon. She carried the steam-launch, "General Ellis" in tow for the same port.

THE result of the crushing at the Hutti (Nizam's) Gold Mines in September is that 1,005ozs. of gold were obtained from 2,300 tons quartz crushed, while 142 ozs. of gold were obtained from 2,000 tons of tailings cyanided, making a total yield of 1,147ozs. The result of cyaniding at the Topuldodi (Nizam's) Gold Mines in September is that 335ozs. of gold were obtained from 2,600 tons of tailings.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for ever additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PUNTHAKY—October 13, at his residence, Bohra Bazar Street, Fort, Mr. Bamanjee Cursetjee Punthaky, father of Cursetji, Nasarvanji, Rustomji, Jehangir and Dossabhoy B. Punthaky. Funeral will take place this afternoon at 3 p.m. (B. T.).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

HARE-SCOTT—BRADLEY—October 5, at Holy Trinity Church, Karachi, by the Rev. J. G. S. Syme, Srewren Stewart, son of late Henry Hare-Scott, Executive Engineer, P. W. D., to Crin van-Gricken, daughter of late John James Bradley, Esq.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

KEMP'S
CHIRETTONES
SUPERSEDE
QUININE.

NOTE 1. **QUININE** makes your head ache. **CHIRETTONES** do not.

NOTE 2. **QUININE** costs Rs. 2-4 for 100 5-gr. tablets. **CHIRETTONES** cost Re. 1. for 100 5-gr. tablets delivered anywhere.

NOTE 3. **QUININE** does not suit Everybody. **CHIRETTONES** do. They are called Everybody's Tonic.

NOTE 4. **QUININE** is disagreeable. **CHIRETTONES** are pleasantly bitter; when ground up and mixed with a little sugar and water children and others will take them readily.

CHIRETTONES are the cheapest and most effective Tonic and Fever cure in existence. Give them to everybody in the house when fever is prevalent, or a Tonic is required. They are EVERYBODY'S TONIC.

Re. 1 delivered anywhere free of all other charges.

PREPARED ONLY BY
Kemp & Co Ld
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 33m.; Sun sets, 6h. 18m.; High water, 2-10m., 1-58a; Low water, 7-58m., 7-55a.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m.

Bombay Gymkhana Athletic meeting.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, 4 Elphinstone Circle, 4-30 p. m.

Bombay Gymkhana Sports Marathon Race—5 miles, evening.

Lecture by Mr. Brooks on "Theosophy and the Theosophical Society." Theosophical Hall, 6-30 p. m., (S. T.)

Bandmann Theatre: Our Navy and our Army.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Oct. 17th, Last Quarter, 9h. 5-4m. a. m.; Oct. 25th, New Moon 0h. 16-6m. p.m.; Oct. 20th, in Apogee 7h. p. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, October 15.—Sun rises, 6h. 33m.; Sun sets, 6h. 17m.; High water, 2-56m., 2-37a.; Low water, 8-46m. 8-32a.

Friday, October 16.—Sun rises, 6h. 33m.; Sun sets, 6h. 16m.; High water, 3-48m., 3-20a.; Low water, 9-45m., 9-13a.

Saturday, October 17.—Bombay Gymkhana Athletic Meeting, 5-30 p.m. Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Mills, 12 Hummum Street, 3-30 p.m. Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, 12 Hummum Street, 4 p.m. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 33m. Sun sets, 6h. 15m.; High water, 4-53m., 4-24a. Low water, 11-45m., 10-18a.

Sunday, October 18.—18th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 34m.; Sun sets, 6h. 15m.; High water, 5-47m., 6-37a.; Low water, 6-28m., 1-27a.

Monday, October 19.—Sun rises, 64-34m. Sun sets, 6h. 14m. High water, 1-8m., 8-13a. Low watar, 0-19m., 2-24a.

Tuesday, October 20.—Sun rises, 6h. 34m.; Sun sets, 6h. 13m.; High water, 8-50m., 9-2a.; Low water, 1-41m., 2-58a.

LECTURE.—Mr. F. T. Brooks will deliver a public lecture at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (21, Hornby Road, Fort), to-day at 6-30 p.m, (S. T.). Subject:—"Theosophy and the Theosophical Society." Mr. J. J. Vimadalal, M.A., LL.B., Solicitor, will preside. Front seats will be kept for ladies.

VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following animals have been presented to the zoological collection:—One lesser sulphur crested cockatoo (Cacatua Gabrita) by Mr. S. P. Cooper; one four-horned antelope (Tetracerosquadricoritus) by Mr. W. Charpie; one pair of nilgai (Bosclaphus tragocamelus) by Dr. Arnold, Igatpuri.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE, PRINCE'S DOCK.—An evening concert followed by a dramatic performance, entitled "Noor Jehan" will be given to-day 14th instant and on Saturday 17th idem. commencing at 9 p. m. Proceeds in aid of St. Peter's Mazagon and the Institute. Admission—Reserved seats Rs. 2, unreserved Re. 1 and 8 annas.

THE BOMBAY GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Graduates' Association a lecture, open to the public, will be delivered by Mr. Dinsha Edalji Wacha to-day at 5-30 p.m. (B. T.) at the Presidency Association's Rooms, Apollo Bunder, Fort, on "The Science of Commerce." The Hon'ble Sir Pherozesha M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., President of the Association, will preside.

FATAL EXPLOSION.—At about 3 o'clock yesterday morning an explosion of detonators occurred in a room of a house in Ghoghari Mohulla and resulted in the death of one person and serious injuries to another Mahomedan. Sulleman Kala a victoria driver was engaged in manufacturing crackers, etc., for the Devali holidays, when the explosion took place. He and his son about 8 years old were injured. They were removed to the hospital where the father died shortly after admission. His wife and three other children who were sleeping in another room escaped unhurt.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel R. E. Pigott, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane at the Bombay Gymkhana, commencing at 4-30 p.m. to-day:—

Sport March		Einodschoffer
Overture	Haydee	Auber
Selection	Genevieve de Brabaut	Offenbach
Valse Espanol	La Morena	Fetras
Ballet Music in the Opera	William Tell	Rossini
Selection of Tosti's Songs		Pongher
Porto Ricaa Dance	Rosita	Missud

THE LATE SIR HENRY WOLFF'S FATHER.

SIR HENRY DRUMMOND WOLFF has died almost on his birthday, for he was born at Malta on 12th October 1830, where his father was then with the brilliant politician and man of letters Hookham Frere, the uncle of our former Governor, Sir Bartle Frere. He had a varied and somewhat remarkable career both as a diplomatist at several European Courts and as a politician belonging to the once famous Fourth Party under Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Arthur Balfour. He has only lately told the story of his career in an interesting book which was widely noticed a few months ago, and therefore that story need not be recounted here as it is so fresh in the public mind. But Sir Henry's death naturally recalls to our mind his remarkable father Joseph Wolff, a man of extraordinary character and wonderful achievement as a missionary. He was originally a Bavarian Jew the son of a Rabbi; but he soon left the fold of Israel and became a Catholic and was presented to Pius VII at the instance of the Prussian Ambassador Nilbuhr the famous historian. Being dissatisfied with the Catholic Church he came to England and was patronised by Henry Drummond, a prominent minor politician of the day. It was out of gratitude to this patron that he named his son just dead after him. He had previously studied Arabic, Syrian and Chaldaen in Germany and Austria under Schlegel, Von Hammer and other celebrated masters and continued these Oriental studies at Cambridge. But he soon found his proper and congenial work as a Missionary to Oriental peoples. The Jews were naturally the first people for whom he cared, and in 1821 he began his extraordinary career of adventures in Eastern lands by going out as a missionary to the Jews in Jerusalem. He was the first man to preach Christianity to the Jews of the Holy City, and his task was fraught with great difficulties as he had dared to beard the lion in his own den. But his courage which almost verged on the Quixotic carried him through on this as on all occasions. He penetrated further east as far as Bokhara, a very wild country then, and never disguised himself, but openly avowed himself a Christian and a missionary everywhere. He openly denounced Islam to the face of fanatical followers of that religion and it is a marvel that he escaped unhurt on all occasions. When our Indian envoys, Stoddart and Conolly, were treacherously captured by the truculent Khan of Bokhara in 1842, Wolff at once offered himself to go to Bokhara again and liberate them. He went there only to learn that the unfortunate Englishmen had been foully murdered, and he only very narrowly escaped the some fate himself. He came to India twice and astonished sedate Anglo-Indians by the freedom with which he engaged in fierce theological disputations with Mullahs of the Mahomedan faith everywhere. His eccentricities were very remarkable. Once while in Bombay, Wolff had a public discussion with the Mahomedans when the most distinguished members of the Government were present, including Farish and Robert Money, and also Dr. Wilson, Nisbet and some Parsis. "Whilst arguing with the Mahomedans Wolff patted the shoulders of the Mahomedan Mullahs; but the Mussalmans of Bombay are very bigoted, who consider it a pollution to be touched by a Christian; still as they could not help themselves, they said, 'when we go home we shall all perform ablutions.'" Thus he tells the story himself speaking in the third person in his extremely interesting autobiography. On another occasion Dr. Wilson took him to a Hindu Holy man held in great regard by the people who was basking in the sun in our city, and "the nails of whose hand were grown into his cheek, and a bird's nest was upon his head." Wolff asked him about God, and got a reply that he was god himself. Upon which Wolff told him outright: "you will go to hell if you speak in such a way." There is a diverting story told of a Parsi who having seen Wolff lecture in our Town Hall, tried to imitate his manner. Wolff himself narrates it very naively thus: "One of the Parsis announced a lecture on the principles of the Parsis in which he tried to adopt the style and actions of Joseph Wolff: but he was dreadfully cut up in the papers, which said, among other things, that before he would interest the public he must not merely have the power of imitating the eccentricities of Wolff, but must also unite with that his talents and genius." After his missionary wanderings for over twenty-five years he settled down in Somersetshire as a vicar and remained there till his death in 1862 at the age of 67. His knowledge of Oriental peoples was very intimate and he was regarded by them as a magician, so wonderful was his power over men.

IZAT PASHA'S SILK CARPET.

THE above Turkish silk carpet, with a collection of forty other Turkish silk carpets, has been brought to Bombay, and can be seen at No. 65, Esplanade Hotel. The history of the silk carpet of Izat Pasha is most interesting. It is a panorama of Constantinople, representing the whole town with the Sea of Marmora and its harbour full of vessels, including the bridge between Galata and Istamboul. It was made at Kaisaria to the order of Izat Pasha, to be presented to some foreign potentate, and it took eighteen months to complete, four girls working at it ten hours per day, Sunday excepted. On the Revolution in the Constitution in Constantinople, and the absconding of the Pasha from Constantinople, the manufacturer found it dangerous to his life to present himself at Constantinople in connection with the Pasha's name. He, therefore, sought the Indian market, hoping that some of the Mahomedan rulers would appreciate the carpet. It will not be disappointing to visitors to inspect these carpets, although they are under no obligation to buy any.

IT is really very satisfactory, says a Home paper, to see that the ancient but ridiculous practice of requiring officers to apply for leave to return to India has been abolished. It may have been necessary a hundred years ago, or even later, when officers lost their appointments if they took furlough, but it was a relic of old times over which the greatest lover of the good old days will scarcely feel called upon to drop a figurative tear. Naturally officers on sick leave must obtain permission to go out again, as it has to be established that their health is sufficiently restored to allow them to undergo the stress and strain of Indian service.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCTOBER 13.

Light rain has again fallen on the Tenasserim Coast, but in the rest of the country the weather has been dry and the sky is clear, except in the North of the Peninsula and Kashmir. Clouds which gathered in the latter region are due to the approach of the depression from the West.

Humidity has decreased and is considerably in defect in Chota Nagpur, the Gangetic Plain, the Central parts of the country and the interior of the Peninsula. Temperature is generally normal.

Forecast.—Rain is probable in Tenesserim and Kashmir.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 13TH OCTOBER, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 13th October, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—No cloud is reported. The moisture in the air remains equal to or above the average. Day temperature is normal but night temperature is in excess in the north and south-west Punjab and normal elsewhere. Winds are south-easterly at Lahore and southwesterly at Sirsa; the other stations have calms.

The United Provinces.—Skies continue clear. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature is normal, but the minimum is lower than usual at some stations. Winds are westerly to north-westerly.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded at Karachi but are clear elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in Sind but contains the usual amount of moisture in Rajputana. Day temperature is normal or in defect but night temperature is in excess in Sind and normal in Rajputana. Winds are south-westerly to westerly.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West—Skies are clear in West Central India and North Gujarat and lightly clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is in excess at Deesa and in Cutch but normal or in defect elsewhare. Temperature is generally equal to the average. Winds are north-westerly to northerly.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded in the North and East and moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal except for a slight excess during the day in the Western districts. Winds are north-easterly at Raipur, easterly at Amraoti and south-westerly to westerly at the other stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess and temperature is equal to the average. Winds are east-south-easterly at Bombay, north-north-westerly at Ratnagiri; the other stations report calms.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies have cleared in part of the north Bombay Deccan but are moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Day temperaure is higher than usual over nearly the whole division but night temperature is generally normal. The air movement is very light, calms being reported from almost all stations.

General Remarks.—The important feature in the weather to-day is the appearance of a low pressure area in the south-west Punjab, the deficiency of pressure at Multan amounting to ⅛ of an inch. Gradients are steeper than usual between this station and the Kathiawar Coast.

There has been no precipitation anywhere, but cloud has increased in the Deccan.

Weather is likely to be fine over nearly the whole reporting area.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 13th October was 29·908 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 6 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay 14th October.

480.—Detail for the week ending 17th instant.

To-day Wednesday 14th inst—"G" Coy. parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a. m.

2 "I" Coy. Class-firing at Ghat Kopar at 8-25 p m.

3 "M" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

4 "H" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 5-30 p.m.

Thursday 15th instant—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar is at the disposal of "L" Coy.

Train leaves at 7 a.m.

2 "L" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 8 a. m.

3 A 2nd Party ("L" Coy) Class-firing at 3-25 p. m.

4 "I" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

Friday 16th inst—Practice for Viceroy's Cup.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

2 "M" Coy. Class-firing at Ghat Kopar at 3-25p.m.

3 "K" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 3.50 p. m.

4 All Recruits of the current season (except "G" Coy.) to parade at Head-Quarters at 6 30 p.m.

Dress—Mufti.

Saturday 17th inst—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar is placed at the disposal of O C "C" Coy. (2nd period).

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 8 a.m.

2 "H" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 7-30 a.m.

481.—Issue of Arms—Arms and Equipment will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-Quarters between the hours of 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. daily except Sundays.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

ACCORDING to a West Australian paper, a Captain Armstrong, while searching for sponges, has discovered a marine plant which is supposed to be of great value as a substitute for cork in packing fruit. When prepared it is said to be lighter thrn cork and to be a great absorbent of moisture. It is also considered, says Captain Armstrong, a valuable product for insulating walls, and for freezing chambers of ice-chests. A quantity is now under process of preparation.

THE SEASON IN INDIA.

THE season and crop prospects for the week ending Saturday, 3rd October, give the following details:—

UNITED PROVINCES.

Rain has fallen in twenty-nine districts but except for insignificant falls it has been confined to the eastern parts of the Provinces where Jaunpur, Mirzapur and Gorakhpur report falls of over 2 inches and to Oudh in which five districts report falls of over 1 inch. This rain has generally relieved the anxiety regarding autumn crops and spring sowings in Oudh and the eastern districts. More rain is required in a few of the Oudh and the eastern districts chiefly for late rice; also in some western districts and in the hills. Standing crops are however mostly in good condition. Early autumn crops are being harvested. Ploughings and in places sowings for spring crops are in progress. Prices on the whole show no tendency to fall. They have risen in eleven districts and have fallen in six. The condition of agricultural stock is good, Fodder and water supplies are adequate.

PUNJAB.

Slight rain fell in parts of Rawal Pindi, Mianwali and Lyallpur. Prices are generally unsettled and are still high. Sowing of spring crops is in progress and autumn crops are being reaped in some districts. Standing crops are generally good to fair, Green fly ("tela") has damaged the great millet in parts of Shahpur and Lyallpur. Cotton has been damaged by insects in parts of Lyallpur. Cattle are generally in good condition. Green grass is plentiful. There are no complaints regarding the water-supply.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Rain fell all over the Province ranging from 20 cents at Nowshera to 2 inches and 48 cents at Abbottabad. The condition of standing crops on irrigated and unirrigated areas is generally good and the outturn is expected to be average. Spring sowings continue. Hail fell in some villages of the Bannu tahsil but did no damage to crops. Picking of cotton and reaping of rice are in progress in the Peshawar district. The water-supply and fodder are sufficient. There has been no irrigation from hill torrents or the Paharpur canal in the Dera Ismail Khan District. Cattle are generally in good condition except in several villages of the Peshawar district, in the Tank tahsil, in some villages of the Marwat Tahsil and in one village of the Bannu tahsil. Seasonal fever is prevalent in almost the whole of the Peshawar district and also in the Bannu district. Prices of gram and maize are fluctuating. Prices are:—wheat 9 5-8 to 12 3-4; gram 9 15-16 to 13; maize 11 9-16 to 17 and "bajra" 11 to 14 3-4 seers per rupee.

RAJPUTANA.

Thirty cents of rain fell at Jaisalmer and slight rain at Alwar and Dholpur. Autumn crops are being harvested and the estimated outturn is on the whole very fair. Spring sowings are in progress in some places. Cattle disease continues in parts of Mewar and the Merwara district. Fodder is sufficient. Prices have fallen by about 1 to 2½ seers in Merwara and Jaisalmer, the Hill Tracts of Mewar, Banswara Partabgarh, Karauli and Dholpur and have risen by 2 1/2 seers in Shahpura.

CENTRAL INDIA.

The rainfall during the week was general in Baghelkhand and nil elsewhere. More rain is urgently needed in Bundelkhand and parts of Gwalior. Harvesting of makai has been completed in Bhopal. Autumn crops are being harvested in Gwalior Baghelkhand and Bhopawar. Spring sowings have been started in Malwa and Bhopawar and are in progress in Bundelkhand. Lands for spring sowings are being prepared elsewhere. Crops are suffering for want of rain in Bundelkhand. Agricultural stock are fair to good. Cattle disease is prevalent in parts of Bhopal. Baghelkhand Bundelkhand and Bhopawar, Prices are rising in Bundelkhand and are high but steady elsewhere. The report for Indore has not been received.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The numbers on relief are:—Rewa State—on works 1,359; on gratuitous relief 384; total 1,743. Gwalior Residency Area on works 33; on gratuitous relief 9; total 42.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Light to moderate showers were received during the week in all districts (except Saugor, Head Quarters) Nimar, Akola and Buldana; the falls ranging between 4 cents in Amraoti and 4 inches in Seoni and Balaghat. These showers followed by heavy dews benefited autumn crops and facilitated the preparation of land for the sowing of spring crops which had already begun in several districts. More rain is required for crops on light soils in Saugor, Nimar and Bhandara. Harvesting of rice and minor crops is in progress in nine districts. The condition of standing crops is generally good and prospects are favourable. Fodder and water are adequate. Cattle are faring well. Prices:—Wheat rose in Damoh, Jubbulpore, Narsinghpore; Hoshangabad and betul by 1-4 to 3-4 see per rupee. Rice in Chanda and "idar" in Akola and Buldana became cheaper by 3-4 to 1 seer per rupee. The price of gram became dearer by 1 seer per rupee in Mandla and Betul. In other districts prices were steady or varied slightly.

Feudatory States.—Light to moderate rain fell during the week in eleven States ranging from 36 cents in Raj-Nandgaon to 3 inches in Kawardha and Kanker. Heavy showers in Kawardha retarded the harvesting of rice and sowing of gram and linseed. Reaping of rice continues in Kanker, Sakti, Sirguja and Jashpur. Weeding is still in progress in three States Preparation of land for sowing of spring crops is in progress and sowing operations began in six States. The condition of standing crops is excellent in Chhuikhadan and Raigarh and good elsewhere except in Kawardha where excessive moisture stunted the growth of the cotton crop. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices:—Rice fell in Raigarh and Jashpur by 2 and 1 seer per rupee respectively; elsewhere prices remained stationary or fluctuated slightly.

The weekly repors on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—No rain fell during the week except light showers in Saugar, Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur and Bilaspur. These have done good and prospects are favourable. Early rice is being harvested in Saugor. Spring crops are being sown and field employment is ample. Village works have been closed. Village gratuitous relief has also been closed in six districts will be closed in the remaining six on the 16th October. The numbers on weaver relief which continues in four districts have fallen. The numbers employed on the Public Works Department contract works and on the Itarsi-Nagpur Railway have further declined and most of the special scarcity works opened by the Public Works Department are now being closed. The condition of the people is good. Fodder and water are sufficient. The public health is satisfactory but cholera is prevalent in some districts. Prices are steady or have risen slightly. The numbers on relief are:—on relief works nil; weavers 14,831; on gratuitous relief 11,825; total 26,656.

The Bombay Report has already appeared.

The number of person on relief during the week has 58,198, a decrease of 38,062.

CURE BY CUTICURA AT CITY MISSION

Young Woman Found in Awful Condition with Scabies—Body a Mass of Sores from Scratching—Tried Many Remedies for Seven Weeks—Result Was Discouraging, But

ITCHING TORTURES YIELDED TO CUTICURA

"While I was doing missionary work in the lower portion of several cities I found it necessary to know a little of the efficacy of a few medicines and after a while I found that a little knowledge of Cuticura was about all I needed. One of the very bad cases I had to deal with was that of a young woman who had come to us not only broken in spirit but in a most awful condition physically. Our doctor examined her and told us that she had scabies (the itch), incipient paresis, rheumatism, etc., brought on from exposure and the effects of her fagged-edged life. Her poor body was a mass of sores from scratching and she was not able to retain solid food. We tried many things, a good tonic was prescribed and baths with a rubbing of lard and sulphur. We worked hard for seven weeks and you can imagine how discouraged we were when, after all that time, we could see so little improvement. One day I happened to see a Cuticura advertisement telling how a little baby had been cured of a bad case of skin eruption, and although I had but 97 cents (four shillings) with me, I bought a cake of Cuticura Soap and a bottle of Cuticura Resolvent. When I reached home I was like a child with a new toy, and we bathed our patient well and gave her a full dose of the Resolvent. She slept that night better than she had since she had been with us and the next day I located the price of a box of Cuticura Ointment. I am not exaggerating when I say that in exactly five weeks this young woman was able to look for a position, being strong enough to work and full of ambition. In another month she left the home, strong and well. Laura Jane Bates, 85 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y., U. S. A., Mar. 11, '07."

Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent or Cuticura Resolvent Pills (Chocolate Coated) to Purify the Blood. Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

NOTICE.

We have the pleasure to state that **G. H. MUMM'S** Extra Dry **CHAMPAGNE** was selected for use at the following functions:—

The Ball given by the Indian Civil Service at the Poona Gymkhana Club, on the 7th September last.

The Banquet given by the President of the Bombay Corporation, welcoming, H. E. Sir George Clarke to Bombay.

The Farewell Banquet given by the members of the Byculla Club to H. E. Lord Lamington.

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Round goes the plate again at tea-time, and that quickly, when you make your scones and little tea cakes with "Paisley Flour" and serve them fresh from the oven.
So sweet to the taste.
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So wholesome and digestible,
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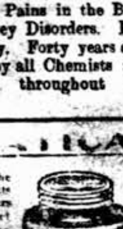
A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world



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An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation.

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CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

MODERN ISLAM.

THE "PIONEER."—An extremely interesting article on Modernism in Islam appears in the current issue of the "Fortnightly." The author, Mr. H. H. Brailsford, is mainly concerned with the effect which the ancient university of El Azhar in Cairo still has upon the mind of the Moslem world. It is there that students from all parts of Asia and Africa, together with a contingent from Turkey in Europe, are congregated for the study of the Koran in Arabic, and under the external sameness of their college life, jarring polities and striving are said to lie hidden. The description of the students is a vivid one :—"Here are the 'Mad Mullahs' of to-morrow who will preach a "jehad" to Afrid clansmen, or rouse the Somalis to arms. Do they compare notes when the Koran is laid aside at sundown, and discuss the varying ways of Anglo-Indian magistrates and French officials, Dutch Governors and Russian bureaucrats? Do they recognise as one problem the secular strength of East and West? Do they catch a glimpse of the long line of the eddying skirmish, of which each newcomer could relate an eposide from his own remote experience? . . . . . Here are made the learning, the theology, the jurisprudence of two continents. Could you but change the mental outlook of the Azhar, in a generation you would transform the thinking of two continents." But there comes no great thinker "armed with the learning of the West and the piety of the East" to work such a miracle, and the university goes on in its old ways. Napoleon stabled his horses in its colonnades; Mahomed Ali sent off batches of unwilling students in chains to study the sciences at Paris; the Khedives have neglected to revive the old glories of El Azhar. It is said that among the whole regular teaching staff there is scarcely a single doctor who can read an European book. Thanks to Lord Cromer and two enlightened Egyptian officials lay-teachers from the Government schools are now allowed to instruct the students in history and geography, and there is a post-graduate school where promising ex-students can learn a little natural science; but on the whole there is intellectual stagnation, and the great revival has yet to come. El Azhar will continue to turn out men saturated with knowledge of the Koran, or at least of its text, and the material progress of the Mahomedan world will not be advanced by its teaching as at present given. There are, however, forces at work which may directly influence Islam in this generation. Mahomedan theologians have not come under the influence of Western thought, but there are "modernists" outside their ranks who are becoming active. Mr. Brailsford points out that, curiously enough, the principal of these is a native of Russia, Ismail Bey Gasprinsky, who has for many years edited a paper published in the Turkish language. He has done much for the cause of education among his co-religionists, and he has opposed the Pan-Islamism of Constantinople as a reactionary movement dangerous for religion as it is for liberty. He looks to Egypt rather than to Turkey for support, his aim being to organise a Pan-Islamism which shall be tolerant and progressive. He has now summoned a Congress to meet in Cairo this autumn, and this gathering is likely to attract considerable attention not only locally, but in the various Mahomedan countries. Ismail Bey's disinterestedness is generally recognised, his character is one of simplicity and modesty, and he has already secured a following. The movement which he directs is described as rather social and economic than dogmatic. Mr. Brailsford says :—"He starts from the fact that the Mahomedan world is plainly receding and decaying before the advance of Western civilisation. The Congress will be invited to diagnose the causes of this long decay and prescribe the remedies. If it answers his wishes, it will, I fancy, proclaim a series of principles which would serve as a basis, not for a religious 'reformation' in the Protestant sense of the world, but certainly for a social renovation. Science, it will doubtless argue, is not hostile to religion; and, therefore, a good Mahomedan, even when he is a theologian, need not fear a Western education. The Koran, it may venture to suggest, is a historical document addressed primarily to the Arabs of the seventh century, and a distinction must be made between its teaching about the unity of God, which is fundamental and eternal, and its legislation, which is no longer applicable to modern conditions, Incidentally a doctrine of complete tolerance can be founded on such a method of exegesis." It will be seen from this summary that the proceeding at the Congress will be of a character quite out of the common, and there will doubtless be many "modernists" in India who will follow its proceedings attentively. Whether Ismail Bey is strong enough to impress his ideas upon the Mahomedan world is a matter for doubt, but one cannot ignore his reform movement ; and the spirit of tolerance which animates him must command the approval of all who wish to see true progress made in Islam. If the Azhar could be brought into line, say, with the Aligarh College the ultimate effect of such a change would be felt in ever-widening circles.

MONTENEGRO.

THE "ENGLISHMAN."—The latest developemnt of the Balkan crisis is the demonstration in Montenegro, which seems to be primarily directed against Austria. According to Reuter's cables, the Montenegrins have expressed a desire to forget their old-time feuds with Servia, and to join that country in its crusade against Austria. That the movements in Crete, Servia and Montenegro should cause anxiety, goes without saying, and the developments now taking place are calculated to embarrass the great Powers in their efforts to maintain the "status quo" and avoid a general conflagration in the Balkan Peninsula which may embroil the whole of Europe; and a few facts concerning the past and present history of Montenegro may prove of interest at the present juncture.

Montenegro has a quaint history. There is a tradition in the country that at the creation the Lord passed above the earth distributing stones over its surface out of a bag, and that when he was passing over Montenegro the bag burst and all the remaining stones fell out upon the "Black Mountain." There are several legends regarding the origin of the name "Monte Negro," or black mountain ; but it is generally supposed to have arisen from the forests of black pines which once covered the slopes of the mountains. The country originally formed part of Illyria, and was annexed to Rome under Augustus, It was effected by the barbarian invasion, like the rest of the Peninsula, and in the seventh century it formed part of the Servian Confederation. For it was in Montenegro that those Servian families who preferred independence under any hardships to becoming subject to the Turks, sought refuge after the battle of Kosovo. Indeed, the Montenegrins have ever been inveterate enemies of the Turk, and for two centuries the history of this principality is made up of a series of wars with Turkey. So far back as 1526 Montenegro was conquered by Solyman II. It rebelled in 1696 and established a hereditary hierarchical Government in the family of Petrovitsch Njeguch, which, though permited, was not recognised by the Porte. Two centuries earlier (in 1484) Ivan Czemovitz (surnamed Ivan the Black) was driven back from his capital of Jibliak into the mountains of the Czornahora by the Turks, where he fixed his residence at Cettinje, and passed a law somewhat as follows :—"In times of war against the Turks no Montengrin shall be able, without the order of his chief, to leave the field of battle ; he who takes to flight shall be dishonoured for ever, despised and banished from the midst of his family, who shall give him a woman's dress and a spindle; the women shall drive him out with blows of the spindle as a coward and a traitor to his country.'

The foregoing is quoted to illustrate the national hatred of the Turk. Time and again has Montenegro taken the field against the Turks, each time inflicting very heavy losses on its enemies. During the reign of Danilo Hetrovich (1711) was fought the battle of Marchuliu, the greatest which has ever taken place between Montenegrins and Turks, in which 20,000 Turks were slain. About this time the relations between Montenegro and Russia were of the closest, yet when Omar Pacha was ordered to make war an Montenegro (1852) Russia never moved a finger to help her. After a sanguinary struggle, which cost Turkey 4,500 in killed, 5,000 wounded, and 31 million piastres, Russia and Austria intervened and forced the Porte to suspend hostilities. It was at this time that Montenegro sought the friendship of Austria ; but at the Paris Congress of 1853, the independence of Montenegro was not recognised, and in 1858 hostilities again commenced against Turkey, and Hassan Pacha defeated Mirko Petrovitch with the loss of 3,000 men and all his artillery. In 1862 another war with Turkey commenced in which Mirko was again defeated at Reika with heavy loss. European diplomacy now interfered and stopped further bloodshed.

During the Russo-Turkish war Montenegro again took the field against Turkey and gained a number of victories, Finally, the Treaty of Berlin recognised Montenegro as an independent State, and gave her Nikzic, Spuzh, Podgoritza, Plava, Gusinie and Antivari, thus more than doubling her territory. There are, however, certain reservations. The waters of Montenegro are closed to the ships of war of all nations, while the maritime and the sanitary police on the coast are administered by Austria. It is this administration, apparently, that Prince Nicholas now refuses to recognise. The direct cause of Montenegro's revolt is of course the attitude of Servia. The Montenegrins belong to the same branch of the Slav race and the same Church. All the inhabitants are trained as soldiers. The army is financed by Russia, and the effective fighting strength is about 40,000, including 11 battalions of infantry and 8 of artillery.

SOME IMPERIAL GAZETTEER INACCURACIES.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—We owe the evolution of the Indian Gazetteer in its present form to that brilliant scholar and writer, the late Sir William Hunter, of whom Mark Twain recorded a few weeks after his death, eight years ago, that he "was grateful for the opportunity to shake the hand and look into the kind eyes of that great and gifted and noble man." Almost forty years ago he was chosen by Lord Mayo to plan the forms of all the Provincial Manuals, superintend their compilation and to crown this literary edifice by summarising their bulky contents in a series of volumes which should contain the essence of the larger work. He completed this gigantic task in a dozen years and gave us, in the early eighties, nine volumes of "The Imperial Gazetteer" which contained a synopsis of the hundred and odd tomes dealing with all India which had been issued periodically under his supervision. A few years later a fresh edition was issued which extended to fourteen volumes, and at the time of his death Sir William Hunter (who had retired from the Service) had begun to collect materials for a third reprint, which he had undertaken to edit at the suggestion of Lord Curzon.

This is the work that is now being issued by the English publishers, and it is connected with the second volume of the section entitled. "The Indian Empire" that we desire to invite attention to several inaccuracies observable in its pages. The book, which has just reached India, contains fourteen chapters of considerable interest upon matters ranging from epigraphy and archæology to the story of the first European settlements and the final domination of the British. Unlike another great annalist whom the East claimed for a few years of his busy life, accuracy and impartiality were the keystones of all Sir William Hunter's work, and it will always be a matter for regret that he did not live to complete his great history of India, a task which still awaits some aspirant endowed with the requisite talents for its achievement. His insistence upon these points, and the trouble he underwent to procure their acceptance by his co-adjutors in the work of compiling the first Gazetteer, are apparent from his correspondence and the pages of his biography, and they are still reflected in the work of his successors, for the most captious critic in quest of lapses will discover but little to animate his pen in the thousands of folios comprising the newest edition of this monumental undertaking. But in the last thirty pages or so of the history of British rule in the volume referred to there are some notable departures from this high standard of exactitude which merit exposure with a view to their amendment in future issues.

The first misapplication of terms which catches an observant eye occurs in the paragraphs dealing with Lord Dalhousie's rule, wherein it is stated that the Nawabs of Oudh "had assumed the title of King or Shah since 1819." Those who are familiar with the story of our relations with Oudh in pre-annexation days know that this title was conferred upon its rulers by the Company, as one of the earliest indications of an intention to repudiate the Delhi suzerainty, and also in recognition of the generosity of the Nawab of Lord Hastings' day who advanced a considerable sum of money to the impoverished Calcutta Treasury. A similar distinction was offered to the Nizam of the period, who, however, declined it upon political grounds. As the incident is recorded in the Gazetteer it appears as if the Oudh rulers had applied this accretion of rank on their own initiative, a supposition which is contrary to the facts. A few pages further on it is asserted that the advent of the Mutiny "found many of the Indian Princes hostile to the Company," a suggestion which is certainly not in accord with the accepted history of the period. There were a few exceptions among the minor rulers, but the great majority were on our side and their attitude during that cataclysm was the first tangible demonstration of the utility of the States, a fact which was abundantly recognised in Lord Canning's despatches and Proclamations and by the concessions granted to them when the Government passed from the Company to the Crown.

"In 1893," relates the chronicler at page 524, "Sir H. Durand concluded an agreement with the Amir of Afghanistan which demarcated the southern and eastern boundaries of that country and increased Abdur Rahman's annual subsidy from the Indian Government from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 lakhs." The Durand protocol accomplished a great deal more than is indicated in this brief description of it, but the statement regarding the Amir's grant is an unforgivable blunder, as every one who has followed Afghan politics knows that as a result of the negotiations in the early nineties it was raised from Rs. 12 to Rs. 18 lakhs, at which it now remains. Our ex-Viceroy, who recently held a triangular duel in the House of Lords with Lords Ampthill and Midleton concerning the individual responsibility to be apportioned for the partition of Bengal, will not appreciate an annalist who frankly gives him credit for the whole of that much debated act of policy. Another event pertaining to Lord Curzen's reign is the Tibetan drama, the final stages of which are now developing in Pekin. As regards this, we are informed that "in 1904 the Dalai Lama began to exhibit a tendency to court the favour of Russia," whereas a consultation of some of the text-books named in the bibliography at the end of the chapter would have shown that the Tibetan potentate's predilections for St Petersburgh were fully developed before the first lustrum of the present century, and had assumed the form of political delegations to the Emperor. The paragraph devoted to Tibet concludes with this astonishing assertion :—"The Dalai Lama abdicated and a Treaty was made with his successor." That elusive Dictator levanted before Colonel Younghusband reached Lhasa, the statement that he relinquished his spiritual or temporal rights is the purest fiction. It is true that the Chinese issued a Proclamation deposing him, but that was after we had arranged a Treaty, not with his "successor," but with the temporary Government which we evolved for pacificatory purposes. An error of minor magnitude is the announcement in the closing line of the chapter that the present Viceroy is the "grandson" of the first Earl of Minto an alleged relationship which requires to be qualified by prefixing "great" to it. The foregoing are the most striking of the lapses which a cursory scrutiny of the volume has yielded, and we have pilloried them, not from motives of spite or that literary malevolence which is sometimes attributed to reviewers, but because in a book of this description, meant to be an authoritative work of reference unimpeachable accuracy should be its guiding principle and anything tending to defect it from this exalted standard merits reproof.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

A WORD FOR THE CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The "Parsi":—As the years go on, it cannot but be acknowledged that the City Improvement Trust has some very remarkable improvements to its credit. The annual administration report, just published, gives the details of progress and the financial statements for the year, and with the aid of some excellent maps sets forth the general plan of the Trust's work, past and future, and its various spheres of influence. It also gives a detailed plan of the Parel scheme, which, when complete should do much not only by way of housing the working population, but also to make what is at present a malarious tract, a comparatively healthy one. Perhaps the most interesting item in the report, however, is the record of the chawls built and run by the Improvement Trust itself. These, including a camp and certain converted buildings, contained a population of over eight thousand during the year under report and though the Trust's chawls, when their first newness has worn off, are the butt of a good many cheap sneers relating to their capacity for appearing as untidy as any private chawls, yet they show a steady improvement in their mortality rate, showing that prolonged occupation is conducive to better health than is enjoyed by people of the same class living in less sanitary structures. The oldest of the chawls are those at Agripada ; in these the mortality has steadily declined to 29·08 per thousand, and the report says that even this figure, far below the general death-rate of the city as it is, is unduly increased by the transference of sick persons to the chawls, which are by way of being looked upon as the poor man's sanitarium. These results of their ventures in building justifies the Trust's competition with the speculative builder, and indicate a possible demonstration that it is more profitable in the end to build sanitarily. At the same rents as jerry-built structures, houses of the Trust's pattern cannot, of course, pay, but there is nothing so expensive as sickness and death, and in all probability even the poorest classes will realise in time that they can better afford to pay a high rent and have health than a low one and suffer illness. At present, of course, it is a height of economic education that the ordinary labourer has not been educated up to.

THE PROPOSED PRINCE'S MUSEUM.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind":—As to the Prince's Museum the answer made is hardly gratifying to the public which contributed through the Municipality a large sum. Some internal wrangles have taken place and a good deal of "bad feeling" has been created touching the way in which, it is alleged, the plans were examined and selected. Despite the reply of the Government, the public will be agreeably surprised to see that a few short months hence the work of the foundations of the Museum is begun. But "the" question of questions "why should the Government itself monopolise" everything relating to the Museum when there is actually a Committee of Trustees of the Museum? is that body an assemblage of cyphers or how? It is indeed wrong in principle for the Government to aggrandise functions which properly belong to a duly constituted Committee. How will the public in future have any confidence in the matter of the disposal of its donations for purposes of public utility when we see before our eyes how this affair of the Museum building has been bungled, from the very outset? The more that public benefactors in future appoint their own Trustees and carry out their objects in a business-like way without any of the doubtful crutches of officialdom, the better. Indeed they ought wholly to dispense with such crutches and rely on their own independent efforts. There is no such valuable exercise of good citizenship as self-reliance.

LAST MEETING OF BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind":—What with the reform proposals on the tapis in the approaching autumn session of Parliament and the public declaration of our new Governor about taking the people into the confidence of the Government and listening to responsible non-official public opinion, it was thought that the Bombay Legislative Council would turn over a new leaf as far as its proceedings were concerned. But judging from those which took place at the meeting on Saturday, the 3rd instant, it is clear the Government has showed no signs of a disposition either to listen to popular opinion as expressed by the representatives of the people at the Council table or to be less equivocal and delphic in its responses to non-official interpellations than hitherto. These may be taken as a clear indication of the fact that the reactionary element in the Executive Government is determined still to stand still and not move a step further till driven to do so by the impending parliamentary legislasion. This stern attitude may be supremely suggestive of "prestige" which only exists in the imagination of the reactionaries though a vanishing quantity in reality. It is regrettable, but it may be tolerated yet, seeing that the doom of autocratic administration is approaching fast. The people have kept unexampled patience in the hope of obtaining genuine reform. So our people may possess their soul in patience a little more. Each system, political and administrative, social and religious, has its day. They have their day and then cease to be. So let autocracy, in its dying moments, be permitted to enjoy the brief spell that yet remains to it.

The "Gujerati":—Some of the replies given by the Government to the questions put by honourable members at the last meeting of the local Legislative Council were incomplete, whilst others were very nearly evasive or scarcely very courteous. Some of the answers had, indeed, a strong flavour of 'must' both in the English and vernacular sense of the term. We are sorry that the answers to interpellations of the last session of the Council show a distinct departure in certain respects from the tone and attitude that have hitherto marked the replies of His Excellency's Government. We cannot account for this retrogression but it has none the less attracted public notice. We hope His Excellency will see that the interpellations are replied to next time in a more courteous, sympathic and open-minded spirit. The only other point that deserves special notice in connection with the proceedingss of the meeting is the unjustifiable haste shown by the Government in rushing through the Council a measure affecting their own interests—a measure which was conceived and introduced in the Council through an extraordinary misconception of essential facts. This misconception coupled with the uncessary and almost indecorous hurry shown in passing the Bill through all its stages at one sitting is a significant commentary upon the legislative methods and the legislative machinery to which the Government can successfully resort when their own interests are concerned. We can not admit that the Bill was at all of an emergent character. For our own part we must entirely associate curselves with the three Hon. members who voted against the suspension of the standing orders of the Bombay Legislative Council in order to rush such a piece of legislation through all its stages at one sitting, though, we know, there was a solid phalanx of fifteen Councillors in favour of a procedure which was indefensible in principle and wholly unwarranted by the special merits of the legislation in question

THE INDIAN CONGRESS.

The "Parsi":—We hear that a good many of the Moderate party are doubtful of the wisdom of holding the Congress this year at all, at any rate in Madras. With this view we cannot find ourselves in agreement. We have arrived at a point in the history of the Congress where it is most important that the proposed constitution or a modification of it be put into force, and to pass over the usua season without an assembly will defer this necessary action and will create a dangerous precedent, leading, it is more likely than not, to the entire abandonment of an institution which is the largest and most representative that India has managed to evolve so far. The Surat pandemonium, while not very much worse than scenes which have taken place in the House of Commons, and not nearly so bad as ructions in the Continental parliaments, naturally gave a handle for reviving the gibe about the Indian capacity for self-government ; and it was not creditable, certainly, that in an assembly whose main object is the demanding of an extension of the representative principle, disorder should reign supreme, and the spirits of disorder get the upper hand out of all proportion to their representative capacity. But for this very reason it is imperative that the Congress be held this year, if only to show that Indian institutions are capable of introducing necessary reforms by themselves. As for the holding ot it in Madras, we do not see any special reason against it. Madras has of late become the birthplace of a good deal of political strong language, and for unadulterated truculence some recent speeches delivered there would be hard to beat ; but there is an intellectual quality about the better class of Madras politicians which we believe could be relied upon to hold in check the exuberance of the swarm of local delegates who are apt to take upon themselves the critical arrogances of theatrical "first nighters." To abandon the Congress in deference to a noisy crowd would be an act of weakness from which it would probably never recover.

The "Gujarati :"—It is difficult to understand the contention of those who maintain that no Congress session should be held this year. The dispersal of the Congress at Surat last year without any expression of the collective opinion of the country on the vital questions of the day was simply deplorable, and the counsel not to rehabilitate the Congress this year in accordance with the constitution provided for it, is in our opinion, a most suicidal course that can possibly be suggested. If this advice were adopted, it would be the best means of killing a most important national movement which has been reared up after years of patient toil and in face of discouraging opposition. If the protestants at Madras ever wished to play into the hands of the enemies of the Congress, and we know they do not wish to do so, they could not have given an advice which would have been more welcome to our political adversaries than the one they have given. If ever a collective expression of the country was needed, it is emphatically so this year. Next month the details of Lord Morley's scheme of reform would be before the British and Indian public. Even last year the Congress ought to have declared itself on the tentative scheme of reform proposed by Lord Minto's Government. But as that became impossible at Surat, it would be an inexcusable dereliction of duty on the part of Congressmen not to make their voice heard on Lord Morley's scheme of reform in December next. Moreover, the next Congress would afford an excellent opportunity to Congressmen to reaffirm and make known their constitutional position in the name of the country, seeing that they have courageously declined to indulge in meaningless demonstrations of loyalty. From the date of the inception of the Congress movement never were Congressmen more imperatively called upon to emphasise their position and assert the right of the Indian people to just and generous treatment at the hands of their rulers than at this juncture, and we hope and trust that Congressmen not only throughout the Madras Presidency but also throughout the other provinces will readily respond to the earnest and cordial appeal that the Madras Provincial Congress Committee have made to them in the best interests of the Congress movement and of the country generally.

THE LOYALTY MEETING OF PARSIS.

The "Indian Spectator":—The meeting presided over by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy was not the first of its kind, and if it set an example, as the Baronet hoped it would, that example would not have extended beyond the four corners of the town and island of Bombay. Even that limited result would have been something to be thankful for, if the example had been set in the way desired by Government in the interests of peace and smooth administration. On reading the reports of the meeting in the Bombay dailies, one might well ask, first, whether there is any prospect of a similar meeting being held with success conjointly by all communities, when the proceedings of a single comparatively homogeneous community could not be conducted without "storm and uproar," and secondly, whether it is worth while repeating the kind of resolutions passed at the meeting of Sunday last. However earnest our "wish" may be that Indian politics should take this or that turn, let us not ignore "facts." Facts are proverbially stubborn, and will not brook ignoring. The main business of the meeting opened with the reading of a protest, influentially signed, which, indeed, did not justify resort to violence, but which practically reminded Government of its own real and alleged responsibility for the present state of things. The original resolution, without the rider, corretctly express ed the object of the meeting, which was set forth by the President in a speech, which was remarkable for its logic, lucidity and liberality of sentiment. The expediency of repeating Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's sentiments in public meetings up and down the land is far from obvious to us, however true those sentiments may be, and however appropriate it may be to emphasize them in a meeting, say, of the National Congress. "Restoration" of faith in British justice implies that the faith has now disappeared or declined. Was not Mr. Tilak sentenced to threes years' transportation for saying that people have lost faith in the bureaucratic system of Government and begun to feel it to be intolerable? What is gained by public meetings up and down the country deprecating sedition and violence in one breath and in the breath declaring that discontent, with its natural concomitants, will not disappear until the lost faith in British justice is restored?

The "Rast Goftar":—The Parsis have stamped a hall-mark on their loyalty by an open avowal in public of their attachment to the Crown. The community was strongly divided as to the wisdom of a separatist movement, initiated and organized independently of the general residents of the city. An attempt had been made to convene a meeting in the name of the citizens of Bombay, but it proved abortive. The leading requisionists could not reconcile it with their conscience why the Parsis should be caught napping in their loyal demonstrations, if others chose to sleep over it for an indefinite spell of time. They were already a day after the fair, but an explanation of it was given in the motto 'better late than never.' Months after other communities in other parts of the country had held kindred meetings, our Parsis held their own in the town and island of Bombay, but with this difference that, while others did it with a dignified grace, the Parsis bungled it with noisy asseverations, unseemly threats, and an ultimate compromise which was foreign to the immediate aims and objects of the meeting. The rider that was incorporated with the orginal proposition, which was to record the community's views against political excesses and anarchical crimes, was accepted willy nilly to avert the possibility of the meeting being put off for ever and aye. We do not demur to the amalgamation of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's reply to H. E the Governor's message of congratulation on his birth-day. The same was a graceful recognition of the country's political needs, and as the rider carried in his latter appeal to his countrymen an earnest hope that resort to violence would be avoided, we are not sorry, if not pleased, that the rider was added. But this interpolation in the original resolution was superfluous, inopportune and out of place Those who insisted on its insertion seem to have been guided by a fallacious notion that an exclusive meeting of the Parsis would be resented by the Hindus, that the community should give a wide berth to all movements calculated to foster racial animosity, and that such meetings would be exploited for the purposes of withholding the political privileges which the country is on the eve of receiving. Their apprehension, laudable in its motives, had no ground-work to stand upon, and in its insinuation it is a wholesale libel of the Hindu community.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind":—So the tiny trumpet blasts of the two-penny trumpeters of Parsi "loyalty" have died away. That result had been anticipated "from the very outset." The penny things have blown and collapsed. But to be brave, after such a humiliating collapse, was a complete piece of unwisdom. Of what use, it was inquired, purring about the detestable bomb campaign when there was enough said in the public organs of opinion? But the foolhardiness of the affair seems to have been "amply" exposed by the proceedings of the meeting at Allbless Bagh last Sunday. There was a "complete vindication" of those who had from the outset laughed to scorn the puny efforts of the little minds "who had started the second agitation but without a knowledge of the true sentiments and feelings of the thinking section of the Parsi community." These found their own level; while the agitation has rendered no good to them. If at all it has placed the promoters in a humiliating position not only before the community but before their official patrons. Their blatant organs, English and Gujerati, may now indulge in any amount of vituperation and denunciation and even abuse of the proceedings, which were characterised by some noisy features which are "everywhere inseparable" when factitious agitation has to be opposed by righteous, albeit indignant, opposition. The lesson taught by the meeting, will, it is to be hoped, not be lost on the conveners of the meeting and the "leading" (?) inconsequential requisitionists whose tactics has been so well exposed by a competent and unbiassed vernacular contemporary. The official inspirers too will have learnt a stern homily that it is a dangerous game to play in order to achieve their own object. It was alleged by a speaker that he never understood that the meeting was for airing "politics." That statement shows what profound ignorance he has displayed. Even the average man in the street would have informed him that the object of the meeting on its very face "was political." And what was the nature of the entire speech of the chairman? Could anybody have the hardihood to deny that "from top to bottom it was political to the core." But sufficient for the day is the wisdom or unwisdom of the "little men" who attitudinised in the public after the manner of the hopping animal related in the classic fable.

HOSPITALS IN BOMBAY.

THE following is the Government Resolution on the triennial report of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, on the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency for 1905-07 :—

"During the three years under review the number of medical institutions available for use by the public rose from 662 to 704.

The attendance of out-door patients rose from 20,85,863 to 21,33,419 and the in-door patients similarly showed an increase from 48,141 to 50,400. Three-quarters of the patients treated are males, the proportion of the sexes remaining practically unaltered since the last triennium. It is clear that women are still indisposed to avail themselves to the full extent of public medical relief.

The most common ailment was as is usually the case, malarial fever, under which head 18·8 per cent. of the cases treated are grouped. This is equivalent to a slight reduction on the precentage of the last triennium (21·9). The classification of cases otherwise remains unchanged, and calls for no special comment.

The acting Surgeon-General has given at length in paragraph 7 of his report the figures bearing on the number of operations performed under various heads, with the resultant casualities, and has explained that, owing to difference of classification, no comparison can be drawn with the results contained in his last report. The Surgeon-General is of opinion that the results of the operations are on the whole satisfactory.

The average income of the medical institutions for the three years rose from 13 lakhs to 16 lakhs, of which Government contributed 8 1-2 lakhs and Local Funds 2 lakhs. Expenditure is shown as 14 1-2 lakhs compared with 12 1-2 lakhs in the previous three years. The increase of one anna in the average cost per patient (10·7) is not accounted for, but is probably due to increases in the nursing staff, and to improved equipment. The Government contribution to the total cost of these institutions has slightly decreased in proportion to other funds being 51 1-2 instead of 54 per cent. of the total.

The Surgeon-General in paragraph 9 has referred to the treatment of cases of snake-bite by Sir L. Brunton's lancet ; but the information given is of little value in the absence of any evidence that the snakes were of a poisonous nature.

During the triennium the attention of Government was drawn to the necessity for making special provision to improve the equipment of the hospitals. Grants amounting to 1 1-4 lakhs have been made up-to-date with this object.

The following important contributions have been received from private donors during the period under review :—

Mr. Jacob Sassoon contributed towards the cost of the New Jacob Sassoon General Hospital for Europeans and a new Septic Maternity Ward, Poona, Rs. 1,90,000.

Mr. Sorabji Padamji Pestonji for a lying-in ward in connection with the Khan Bahadur Pestonji Sorabji Dispensary, Poona, Rs. 8,000.

Mr. Chinubhai Madhavlal, C.I.E., built a new lying-in ward and two middle-class wards and servants' quarters in connection with the Victoria Jubilee Dispensary for women and children at Ahmedabad, and gave Municipal Debentures yielding an annual income of Rs. 2,000 to meet the cost of up-keep of the wards.

Satisfactory progress has been made towards providing a Central Nursing Association for the Presidency. A general increase in the proportion of ward servants to patients has been sanctioned.

In the following districts Government have erected new Civil Hospitals during the triennium :—Belgaum, Kolaba (Alibag), Larkhana, and a new women's ward has been added to the St. George's Hospital, Bombay.

The report for the three years 1902 4 was submitted by Surgeon-General Greany immediately after taking charge from Surgeon-General McConaghy. It is to be regretted that, similarly, the present report is drawn up by Lieut.-Col. McCloghry, who has only been a few months in charge of the Surgeon-General's functions. In neither case have Government been assisted by the results of the experience of officers gained in their work during the three years under review. The reports in consequence lose greatly in value and interest. It is to be remarked that the triennial review should so far as possible, deal with comparisons of statistics for the three-year periods, and should not be allowed to become largely a summary of the annual statistics for the three years of the triennium. The Surgeon-General should, moreover, endeavour to avoid in future mere masses of figures sprung together with words, such as constitute paragraphs 2 to 8 of his report, and to utilize the statistical tables more to illustrate conclusions than to form the subject matter of his review.

A HOSPITAL NURSE

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Over and over again clever and capable people find themselves without a scrap of energy to do the work that is offered them, and this actually was the predicament of a skilled and experienced hospital nurse, who tells us she was so prostrated by nervous exhaustion and overwork, that had it not been for the abundant energy and nerve force she derived from Phosferine, she must have refused a most desirable appointment. Our correspondent states that whenever she feels her work getting 'too much' for her she braces up her system with a course of Phosferine; such an assurance from a trained hospital nurse is practical evidence of the unfailing efficacy of Phosferine in all nervous disorders. There is proof—absolute *proof*, from the Royal Families of Europe, proof from great doctors like Dr. Gordon Stables, M.D., C.M., from famous singers like Caruso, athletes so renowned as C. B. Fry and Apollo, proof final and conclusive that whatever nervous disorder they suffered from, Phosferine *cured* it, however exhausted the system was, Phosferine *recreated* and *increased* their energy and vitality.

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

TRIANGULAR CONTEST.

Over a Deposit.

At the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandarvarkar, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, delivered judgment in the appeal of Ardeshir Bazonji Surti, a managing clerk in the service of Messrs. Wadia Ghandi & Co., against the judgment of the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, in the suit, Mr. Surti had brought against Sayed Sirdar Alikhan, proprietor of the Watson's Hotel and Annexe; Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, formerly Oriental Translator to Government, who is now the Dewan or Minister to the Nawab of Junaghad, in Kathiawar; Ruttonji Sorabji Munshi, formerly manager in the Watson's Annexe Hotel, and subsequently lessee of the same; and Mr. R. D. Sethna, Official Assignee of the estate of Mr. Munshi, who is now an insolvent, residing at Navsari, in the territory of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda. Under a lease dated 3rd October 1906, which Munshi had taken from the Sirdar for ten years of the Annexe Hotel, he was bound to make a guarantee deposit of Rs. 33,333. Of these, Rs. 25,554 were alleged so be in the hands of the Sirdar, to which the plaintiff laid claim, on the ground of his having endorsed certain hundis in favour of Munshi, aggregating to about Rs. 19,000; in proof of this, plaintiff produced an assignment from Munshi dated 8th January 1907. This claim he made on the ground that the Sirdar, having re-entered in possession on 5th January 1907 of the Annexe, the lease with Munshi was determined, and the Sirdar was not entitled to keep the deposit-money any longer, which money, it was admitted, however was liable to certain deductions, payable under the lease. The Sirdar stated that the money was forfeited under the conditions of the lease, Mr. Baig, on the other hand, claimed the money under an assignment, of a date prior to the plaintiff's document. Mr. Justice Russell discovered that neither the lease nor the agreement having been registered, none of them could be received in evidance; so, they were left out. Mr. Baig claimed the money under a transfer made to him by Mr. Jakeria Haji Ahmed Patel, of an assignment from Mr. Munshi, for whom Mr. Jakeria had agreed to renew certain hundees. This lien Jakeria assigned to Mr. Baig, from whose pockets the moneys really came, which went to satisfy Munshi's liabilities.

Mr. Justice Russell held that Mr. Baig had the charge on the deposit prior to the plaintiff; the lien was assigned to him by Mr. Jakeria, on 26th October 1906, by means of an endorsement. Mr. Baig had supplied Mr. Munshi with the moneys, on the distinct understanding that he was to step into the shoes of Mr. Jakeria.

Their Lordships of the Appeal Court held that Mr. Baig's assignment, being of a date prior to the appellant Surti's in point of time, it defeated the appellant in his appeal; they must confirm Mr. Justice Russell's decree, with costs. As to the balance, which might remain after satisfaction of Mr. Baig's claim, their Lordships declined to order a taking of the account at that late stage, or order a re-hearing on that point: this would lead to prolonged litigation in the pleadings.

Respondents to have separate costs.

LEASE OF A SHOP.

Damages for non-performance.

In the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar disposed of, in second appeal, an application made by Shah Sankalchand Jechand, against the decision of Mr. L. P. Parekh, Judge of the Small Causes Court, Ahmedabad. The opponent in the case was one Vohora Abdul Rehiman Abdul Kadar. Mr. T. R. Desai appeared for the applicant, and Mr. C. A. Rele represented the opponent.

The applicant stated that he was the owner of a shop in Ahmedabad which he had let out to one Ratanchand in June 1905 on a two years' lease. In February 1907 the applicant leased the same shop to the opponent on certain conditions, which were that the shop was to be occupied for 5 years by the opponent from the time that Ratanchand vacated the same on the expiry of his lease and that the rent was to be Rs. 300 and that if Ratanchand did not vacate, legal steps were to be taken against him and that if the applicant gave the shop to any one else and not to Abdul, he was to return him Rs. 51, the earnest money paid, and also Rs. 200 by way of penalty. In June 1907 Ratanchand did not vacate the shop although his lease expired and so the applicant filed a suit against Ratanchand. At the hearing of the suit, Ratanchand and Abdul Rehman arranged among themselves that Ratanchand was to continue in the said shop, but applicant was to give his other shop to Abul Rehman and so the suit was compromised. Opponent then filed a suit against the applicant to recover Rs. 251 on the agreement of the lease. Applicant urged that this lease agreement was not registered and was not therefore valid, that he offered him to return the earnest money and that there was no default on his part, when he had filed a suit against Ratanchand to get possession which was compromised, because the opponent had got another shop, whereby he suffered no damages so far as rent was concerned. The applicant submited that these pleas were overruled by the Judge of the Small Causes Court at Ahmedabad, who held that there was no justification for the breach of the contract and awarded the claim against the applicant in full without considering whether the amount claimed as penalty could be awarded in toto. Against this decree, an appeal was admitted into the High Court and their Lordships observed that in this case the opponent sued for damages for non-performance of an agreement for a lease for a period exceeding a year. As earnest money he paid Rs. 51 to the applicant, who admitted the non-performance but denied his liability to pay damages. It appears that the agreement between the parties was not registered, and therefore, under section 107 of the Transfer of Property Act, no lease was created thereby. Therefore the opponent's claim for damages must fall to the ground with regard to the earnest money paid. Their Lordships held that the opponent was entitled to it. Their Lordships varied the decree of the Lower Court by striking out that part which gives a decree for Rs. 200 as damages to the opponent.

Among the subjects for discussion at the Commissioners' Conference, now being held at Darjeeling, are the separation of Judicial and Executive, the new Chaukidari system methods of forest preservation and control over selection of sites for excise shops, and the organization of a sanitary service for large towns. Certain Indian gentlemen have been invited to attend some of the meetings.

SUIT FOR PARTITION.

In the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of a case in which two brothers, Shobharam (original plaintiff and appellant) and Jivaram of Ahmedabad (original defendant and respondent) sued for partition of their ancestral estates. Mr. T. R. Desai appeared for the appellant, and Mr. L. A. Shah appeared for the respondent.

Plaintiff alleged that after his father's death he and the defendent divided part of the property between themselves, and some were left joint. Four fields had been in the joint possession of the parties till 1904 when the defendant ousted the old tenants and forcibly took possession of the property. Plaintiff then gave the defendant notice to divide the property but defendant gave no reply and hence the suit was instituted. Defendant contended that those properties were not joint. He alleged that the whole of them was alloted to his share and had been in his exclusive possession and that the claim of the plaintiff was time barred. The original suit was decided by the Joint Subordinate Judge of Borsad, who rejected the plaintiff's claim with costs. In appeal, the First Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad set aside the decree of the Court of first instance and ordered that the whole property should be divided between the two brothers. Against this decision an appeal was admitted into the High Court, and their Lordships after reviewing the evidence in the case held that the partition was complete. The appeal was therefore dismissed with costs.

SUIT ON A BALANCE.

Yesterday on the Original Side of the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod heard the suit of the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency against Khan Bahadur Baxi Mir Sadrudinkhan of Surat, in respect of a balance of Rs. 2,160, due out of Rs. 4,885, being the value of a De Dion Bouton 8 h.p. single-cylinder motor car purchased from the plaintiffs, and Rs. 57 for accessories. Mr. J. B. Kanga, who held Mr. R. D. N. Wadia's brief, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patel, appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Mirza Ali Akbarkhan instructed by Messrs. Mirza Mirza and Mangaldas appeared for the Baxi. Rs. 2,725 had been paid for the car, a note was passed for the balance. His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiffs with costs.

POLICE COURT

CHEATING THE PASTOR.

Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Carter charged William Sommers, a Eurasian, with cheating Rev. S. H. Karsey, Pastor, Bombay Baptist Church, and Rev. James Edwards, Colaba Wesleyan Church, in respect of Rs. 15 and Rs. 10 respectively.

It appeared from the evidence that the accused went to these Rev. gentlemen and told them that his son had died and that he had no money for the funeral expenses and that he required them to perform the ceremony. The parsons, who were approached on different occasions and with different stories paid Rs. 15 and Rs. 10 to the accused to be paid to the undertaker. When these gentlemen went to the hospital where the accused alleged his son died they found to their surprise that it was altogether a false statement.

The accused had also obtained money from other people by giving out a similar false story and the police having been informed were in search of him. Yesterday morning at 1 o'clock he was found drinking in a hack victoria in Kamatipura. The accused was taken to the gentlemen whom he had cheated and was identified by them.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

GAOL-BIRDS.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector DeBurgh charged Khandu Pandu, a Mahratta, with picking the pocket of one Ganesh Ramchandra. It appeared from evidence that on Monday the complainant was walking along the new Docks, when a companion of the accused attempted to trip him and accused took out a bundle from the pocket of the complainant and tried to make off with it. The accomplice escaped but the accused was arrested. The accused was convicted. He had previous convictions. He was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Before the same Magistrate, Inspector Smith charged one Abdulla Rehman Sadu with stealing a silver ornament valued at Rs. 13 from the pocket of one Babaji Balaji, who was mounting a tram car at Pydownie. The accused, who had three previous convictions, was sentenced to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment.

USING A DEFACED STAMP.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Paterson charged one Amratlal Kevalram with using a previously-used postage stamp. Mr. Kanuga, Pleader, defended the accused. It appeared from evidence that the accused went to the Mumba Devi Post Office on Monday and handed in a parcel bearing a previously-used stamp. The accused said he was a new arrival and prayed for mercy. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 15 or in default fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

The Queensland Old-age Pension Act duly came into force on the first July, the first day of the financial year. Application from the persons desirous of coming under the provisions of the Act began to reach the Commissioners appointed for the purpose some time ago, the stream of applications probably reaching its greatest strength during the middle of June. By the 30th of that month it is calculated that upwards of 3,000 applications had been received. The Police Magistrates in the several districts are the Commissioners appointed to receive and report upon the claims, which with their recommendations are then forwarded to the Registrar, who is the Under-Secretary to the Home Department. Those whose applications were in by the 30th June and whose applications are approved by the Commissioners, will be entitled to receive the pension at the rate of 10 shillings weekly as from the 1st July.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, October 6.

Though more might have been said, enough has been related regarding the harrowing scenes that have resulted from the recent disaster caused by the apparent vengeance of the Moosi, whereby the historic city of the Nizams of the Deccan has been reduced to a monument of piteous carnage and a tabernacle of woeful ruin. In the stirring accounts given by the leading newspapers of the three Presidencies, many incidents have been ommitted, but certainly not with any intention. I am unable to fill up the gap, though I beg leave to detail one or two. Perhaps some of your readers are aware of an upland amidst the confluents of the river behind the Hyderabad Residency, locally known as Himli Bund. In that little island there existed a few Hindu temples owned and guarded by a Gossain, his *chelas* and family. On Monday morning, the 28th September, when a palpable deluge threatened, those unfortunate beings rushed out and clung to a large sacred car for safety; but long before noon the flood was tremendously high and out of all human control. The water completely enveloped the car and precipitated it with its occupants into the surging stream and into eternity. The temples have just enough left of them to establish their ancient existence, but the lofty tamarind trees stand out erect as ever. By way of contrast, I turn to another incident. It is said that during the operation of clearing debris, an old man and an old woman were dug out alive after a subterraneous incarceration of nearly forty hours and are now inmates of the Suburban Hospital adjacent to the Oliphant Bridge. The woman is doing well, but the man lies unconscious and tongue-tied, only awaiting his last call. The story may seem incredible, but wherefore when we picture to our minds the monstrous flood which was against all possibility and all expectation, in spite of previous floods which were comparatively harmless?

⁂

In addition to the formation of a Committee for the investigation of claims to recovered property by salvage-workers, the Government has appointed a Corps of Volunteers, twenty-four strong, whose duty it is to search about ruined towns, spot homeless people, ascertain their real losses, and submit reports to Government with such recommendation for relief as they may think proper. The badge of distinction of this "humanitarian" and self-sacrificing band is a crosslike bouquet, made of yellow tape and worn on the left breast. What is more praiseworthy is that these Volunteers will receive no remuneration for their arduous labours, their ambition being sufficiently flattered by the vested privilege to go where others may not. The genius who introduced the formation of this band should be set up on a pedestal and adored.

⁂

To bid adieu to the awful calamity that has overtaken unhappy Hyderabad would be hard; but it is equally hard to suppress allusion to the indiscriminate plaudits lavished by newspaper correspondents on gentlemen who are alleged to have taken prominent part in the work of salvage. There is no need to name anybody, but there can be no doubt that certain persons when they read themselves praised in print for doing heroic deeds, must have felt far from pleased. Amongst European helpers, Sergeant Duffield, of the Nizam's Artillery, deserves unstinted credit for bravery. At personal risk, he waded through water, swam across or rowed in a boat, and thus rescued a good number of lives from positive death. His efforts were extremely hazardous, but he ventured manfully and with success. He is entitled to a substantial recognition from His Highness' Government, if any one is.

⁂

The glorious uncertainties of law and cricket are as old as the mountains, and so too the sense of appropriateness of certain newspaper correspondents. They write what pleases them best, and leave the rest to glorious ignorance, complacently satisfied that it is enough if they could persuade themselves to believe their own facts or as much as they are pleased to vouchsafe on an anxious public. To wit: Mrs. (General) Stevens' samaritanship which has escaped insertion. On the day after the floods, when it became known that the Afzulgunj Hospital was a wreck, this kindhearted lady proceeded there and inspected the wards containing patients and distributed money to the poorer class of them. During her rounds, she saw a patient suffering from an ugly wound on the leg with nobody to dress it. She at once procured water and bandages and dressed the sore, but not without feeling overcome, as she was unused to such work. Nevertheless, she did it voluntarily and there lies the credit.

⁂

Apart from the large sums granted by the Nizam from his private purse, as well as from Crown lands and State revenues, for the amelioration of distress from the recent appalling disaster, other public and private bodies are being formed to adopt measures to give solid relief. Among the Paigah nobles, Nawab Luthfuddin Khan Bahadur, the grandson of the late Nawab Sir Khurshed Jah, is setting a fine example to his brother nobles. Simultaneously with the order of His Highness directing the immediate disbursement of pay for the current month and the advance of a sum equal to a month's pay (repayable in six monthly instalments), Nawab Luthfuddin Khan issued a similar order, but has generously extended the period of repaying the advance to one year instead of six months. His Excellency has also directed his Paigah Secretary, the well-known Captain Syed Mahmood, to take steps for the feeding of the afflicted poor and has allowed his extensive Lingampalli Garden and buildings to be utilized for the purpose. Accordingly, a meeting of the principal Paigah officials was held to-day at Pisal Bunda, where the country residence exists of the late Nawab Zafar Jang, father of Nawab Luthfuddin Khan. Various propositions were put to the meeting, but that by Captain Syed Mahmood was the most prudent and practicable. He moved that large quantities of staple grain should be imported and sold at a third of its actual value, instead of feeding the people, which would involve not only confusion but a lot of opportunities for imposition. He had no objection to people proved to be afflicted by the recent disaster being housed and fed, but he protested against the idea of indiscriminate feeding, which would transform charity into a crime. The next meeting takes place the day after to-morrow, when final resolutions will be adopted. Meanwhile the importation of grain has been ordered.

⁂

While on this subject, one is reminded of the fact that on the death of Nawabs Sir Asman Jah, Sir Vicar-ul-Umrah, and Sir Khurshed Jah, which occurred all within four years, His Highness commanded that those apartments containing the wealth and treasures of the deceased noblemen should be closed and placed under his own seal, and a like order was issued by the Nizam on the death of Nawab Zafar Jang, whose residence and belongings were at Pisal Bunda. The consensus of opinion just now is that should His Highness command the seals to be removed and allow the heirs of the deceased noblemen to take possession of their property, a large field will open out to the present Paigah chieftains to prosecute their voluntary acts of charity during the prevailing distress without the necessity of falling back on bankers for loans. To count upon any appreciable margin from their bare revenues to be set aside is not likely, and therefore it is only right and just that the Peshi Secretary should remind His Highness of these facts, so that the pecuniary means would be placed within the reach of our Paigah noblemen to give practical effect to their generous and philanthropic intentions in the cause of suffering humanity. There could be no doubt if the matter were brought to notice, His Highness would at once issue his gracious commands; for there never lived a kinder hearted sovereign than Nawab Mir Mahboob Ali Khan the Good, who is the present inimitable Ruler of this State.

⁂

The Hon'ble the Resident, Mr. O'Dwyer, C.S.I., accompanied by his A.-D.-C., Mr. Colvin, and Major Wake, Cantonment Magistrate of Secunderabad, paid a formal visit to the Home for the Aged, situate in the Hughestown Road, near Secunderabad. On arrival the distinguished visitors were received by the Mother Superior and the Sisters of the institution, who expressed their delight at the honour done them. After holding a conversation with the Nuns, the Resident, Major Wake, and Mr. Colvin inspected the different wards (one of which was tastefully decorated for the occasion) and paraded all the inmates, who comprise Europeans, Eurasians, Mahomedans, and Hindus, amongst whom there were several blind and infirm. Needless to say this heterogenous family felt highly honoured, and one of the Europeans read an address to the President, which embodied, amongst other things, grateful mention of Mr. O'Dwyer's predecessors and Major Haig for securing for the Little Sisters of the Poor the large piece of ground on which their Home was constructed, an acknowledgement of the self-denying energy of the Sisters, and a grateful expression of the generosity of their benefactors, not the least among whom were the British Troops of all ranks. The address further conveyed the gratitude of the inmates to the Resident, Major Wake, and all charitable gentlemen, not forgetting the good Sisters who have taken the place of those who had abandoned them in their old age; and it concluded by saying that the arrangements for the comforts of the inmates could be judged by the President himself. Thereafter the Hon'ble Mr. O'Dwyer made a short, pithy reply. He said he was pleased and satisfied with the careful manner the Home was conducted and with the cheerful appearance of the inmates. He desired that a special treat should be given the same day to the inmates of the Home for the Aged, for which purpose he contributed a magnificent donation on the spot.

⁂

Some newspaper reports in connection with the recent floods are misleading and exaggerated, and it is necessary to point them out. It is not correct to say that Esah Meah Bazaar and Pestonji Koti have been destroyed or that any house from Messrs. Abid and Co.'s firm to the Public Gardens has clean gone or is even partly demolished. Nothing of the sort. It is also an exaggeration that the Kachiguda bazaars are clear gone, for they all exist. It is that portion of Kachiguda bordering on the banks of the Moosi that was destroyed, the other portions being quite unaffected, except for damage done by the heavy rains. It is awful enough to see the heavy destruction of towns and villages, but it is extremely tantalising to read false reports which add to the sorrowful tales literally now corroding the heart of man.

THE UNREST IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I read an article in the issues of your esteemed paper of the 10th and 12th instant, headed "The Writing on the Wall," above the *nom de plume* "Upharsin," in which the writer says: "To us it appears clear that a spirit of disaffection and of hatred towards the British Government has come to dwell in the people." I beg to differ from this pronouncement. I know nothing of the spirit of the people, nor whether they have any; but I speak from knowledge and conviction, that hatred towards the British Government and the British Nation has always existed since I have been in this country. I landed in December, 1865, and during these 43 years my life has been spent with the people of this country, who, as I am a Foreigner and not an Englishman, do not curb the real state of their feelings in my presence. Hence, I have had more opportunities than any Englishman, official or non-official, of estimating the real feelings of the people. If you will allow me, I will here give you one or two incidents which happened in a Native State, where I was an A.-D.-C. of the Chief. In 1870, His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh came to India and was going to see Naini Tal Hill, when the Political Officer attached to our State asked our Chief for a pair of horses to be posted *en route* in case of an accident, saying, "We have Artillery horses, but we wish to be prepared for any accident." Thereupon the Chief put up his hand and exclaimed: "O, Sir, what you are talking of horses? all my palace staff, children, and myself are at the Prince's disposal. I shall pull the shaft of his carriage myself on my shoulder up to Naini Tal. The son of my protector and honour-giver deserves a great deal more than this." Of course, this was in Urdu, and I have given it in English as much as my knowledge in that language can help me. Naturally, the Political Officer thanked the Chief and went away. This occurred at Agra and in camp; but before the officer could leave the enclosure of the camp, the Chief turned to his staff with a sneer and contempt on his lips, shouting, "Look at that! Give them horses, give them mules, give them dogs, give them elephants, etc., because a man wishes to see India!" You will see how this great Chief's feelings changed from loyalty to contempt in five minutes. I could quote several such incidents, but it will tax your valuable paper for space. It was owing to my knowledge of the Indian Princes that Lord Northbrook gave me permission to represent Native States' affairs through (then) Captain Evelyn Baring, now Lord Cromer; and I held this privilege up to the Viceroyalty of Lord Lytton. Therefore, I can with confidence say that the people never loved you, but they feared you, and looked upon the Government like the man who had elephantiasis of the leg and constantly threatened to kick his wife and break her back if she did not behave herself, which frightened her because of the size of his leg; but one day, in a hasty moment, the husband suited the action to the word and kicked her, and as such a diseased leg would not possess the strength conveyed by its size, the kick did not hurt the woman in the least, whereupon she snapped her fingers at her husband, saying: "As that is your kick, you can kick every day." This is the position of the people and the Government: they feared a mighty kick, but as the Government kicked in Lajput Rai's case and its impotency became manifest, they say: 'Kick every day, for your leg is too feeble to have any effect.' "Upharsin" must not be under the impression that education has only just been brought to the people and assign to it the discontent that prevails: the people of India had education long before the British ever saw India. But for the past half century you have given them Western education, which has been a weapon in their hands to cut their rulers' throats. Had, however, the rulers been wiser and shown both strength and sympathy to the people, instead of the weakness that has been exhibited, the state of things witnessed to-day would not have occurred and the ruled would not be clamouring to change places with their rulers. The Lajput Rai incident, followed as it has been by the Tilak incident, forms the pottage on which the appetite has grown, and truly the Extremists are entitled to say (as you have said), "What next," if we agitate!—Yours, &c.

AN OLD RESIDENT.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATION.

Mr. Lindesay J. Robertson, Barrister-at-Law, Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, is granted leave for six months and fifteen days, with effect from the 1st November, or until further orders.

Mr. W. L. Weldon, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to act as Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. L. J. Robertson, or until further orders.

With effect from the date on which he makes over charge of his present duties, Captain F. P. Mackie, F.R.C.S., I.M.S., is placed on special duty with the Commission appointed by the Royal Society for the investigation of sleeping sickness in Uganda.

The services of Captain H. Emslie Smith, M.B., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Burma for Employment in the Chemical Examiner's Department.

Major J. Chaytor-White, M.D., I.M.S., is confirmed in the appointment of Sanitary Commissioner, United Provinces.

The Services of Lieutenant D. K. Edgar, R.E., Professor of drawing and surveying, Thomason College, Roorkee, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-chief in India with effect from the 15th October.

Dr. D. B. Spooner, Ph. D., Superintendent, Archæological Survey Frontier Circle is confirmed for permanent employment in that Department.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Services of Mr. F. St. G. Manners Smith, C.I.E., Superintending Engineer, Minor Administrations List, are, on return from leave, temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces.

FOREIGN DEPAREMENT.

Captain S. Morton, 24th Punjabis, officiating Inspector, of Signalling, Imperial Service Troops, is appointed to be Inspector of Signalling, Imperial Service Troops, with effect from the 8th October, the date from which the services of Captain B.M.L. Brodhurst, 1-4th Gurkha Rifles, have been replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The appointment of Mr. H. Uehlinger as Acting Consul for Sweden at Bombay is recogined.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Francis Younghusband, K.C.I.E., a Resident of the 2nd class, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for three months, with effect from the 24th September.

Mr. H. V. Cobb, a Political Agent of the 1st class, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class and Resident in Kashmir, with effect from the 24th September.

Second Class Assistant Surgeon John Nelson Turner, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, is posted as Civil Surgeon at Gangtok, with effect from the 21st August.

Lieutenant H. F. Burke, R. A., 30th Mountain Battery, is appointed Assistant Inspecting officer, Kashmir Imperial Service Artillery, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st October.

Mr. A. R. Jelf, Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is granted privilege leave for two months and nineteen days with effect from the 5th October.

Mr. J. H. R. Fraser, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India in Foreign Department, with effect from the 5th October, and during the absence on leave of Mr. A. R. Jelf, or until further orders.

Mr. E. Y. Gabriel, C. V. O., a Political Assistant of the 1st class, and Resident in the Western States of Rajputana, is appointed to hold a charge of the current duties of the office of Political Agent in Bikaner, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 20th September until further orders.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J B Brunyate, I C S, is appointed, with effect from the 1st October 1908, as "Officer on Special Duty with the Government of India in connection with the International Opium Commission."

Mr W Maxwell, C I S, is appointed substantively pro tempore as Secretary to Government of India in the Finance Department, with effect from the 1st October.

The following promotion and reversions of officers of the Account Department are notified; With effect from the 15th of September; Mr G D Pudumjee to officiate in class III of Accountants General; With effect from the 16th of September; Mr K L Datta to Officiate in class I of the Enrolled List; With effect from the 25th of September; Mr F C Harrison to officiate as Comptroller and Auditor General; Mr F J Atkinson to officiate in class I of Accountants General; Mr H G H Keene to officiate in class II of Accountants General; Mr W Alder to officiate in class I of the Enrolled List.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India: Lieutenant—Ceoffrey Beauchamp Astley Cooper, 1st Battalion, The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment); Double Company Officer, 79th Carnatic Infantry,—6th August. Second-Lieutenants—Colin Campbell, 1st Battalion, The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment); Double Company Officer, 74th Punjabis,—9th August. Henry Alick Cole, 2nd Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment; Double Company Officer, 44th Merwara Infantry, 31st August Reginald Fenne Atkins, 1st Battalion, Royal Sessex Regiment. Double Company Officer, 67th Punjabis, 4th August. Robert Gordon Naire, 1st Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers; Double Company Officer, 61st Prince of Wales's Own Pioneers, 16th August.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army in the rank of Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenants—Gustavus Rochfort Rae, 1st Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment; Double Company Officer, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs,—16th August. John de la Hay Gordon, 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment; Double Company Officer, 67th Punjabis,—2nd August. Edmund Morland Skinner South Staffordshire Regiment, Double Company Officer, 125th Napier's Rifles,—1st August. William Fielden Haynes, 2nd Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment; Double Company Officer, 21st Punjabis,—23rd August.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Crawley Indian Army, Cantonment Magistrates, Department, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras, for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate.

On his return from leave the services of Major J. W. H. Lyon, Indian Army, Cantonment Magistrates' Department, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate.

Mr. W. E. Adrews, Chief Clerk in the Office of the Quarter Master General's Division, Army Head Quarters, is appointed Personal Assistant to the Quarter Master-General in India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions among Executive and Assistant Engineers of the Provincial Service (old classification) are ordered:—

F. D. Monks to be Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, E. A. Scott to be Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, permanent. Mohit Kanta Sen to be Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, permanent. Devi Das to be Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade permanent.

Mr. J. D. Green, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railway, is appointed to officiate as a District Traffic Superintendent in class II of that establishment with effect from the 27th July and until further orders.

Mr. D. H. Keelan, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is, on return from leave, appointed to officiate as a District Traffic Superintendent in class II, an until further orders.

Mr. R. J. Collett-White, officiating District Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in class II of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 2, with effect from the 19th September.

Mr. H. F. Lockwood, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Traffic Superintendent in class II of that establishment, with effect from the 18th June, 1908, and until the return of Mr. F. H. Reaks from leave.

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PIANOS.

Extract from letter received from Ceylon.

"KANDAPOLA,
CEYLON.
MAY 9TH, 1908.

"The event since I last wrote has been the arrival of the Piano. It came yesterday and coolies went over to Brookside to help to lift it into the cart and it was met at High Forest and thirty coolies carried it down here, safely I am delighted to say. It has arrived in perfect order, not a note out of tune as far as I heard yesterday.

It is a most beautiful piano, lovely touch and tone, and playing on it is real delight. The case is beautiful and the polish is so perfectly intact that it might just have left the workshop. I cannot tell you how charmed I am with it."

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 14, 1908.

THE PLUMAGE BILL.

THE Bill for the protection of birds of attractive plumage destined for ladies' hats, is still on the wing. It has been sent down from the Lords where its every clause has been strengthened by a Select Committee. Letters pour into the Press from men interested in the trade in feathers of the millinery grade, declaring the futility of any such partial Bill, since it cannot close the markets of the world to the brilliant plumage of dead birds. Counterblasts from bird-fanciers of a more benevolent caste deplore in vigorous terms the coming extinction of many beautiful species in the cause of a more than doubtful decoration of ladies' headgear. To take some of the later of these letters we find Mr. Frank E. Lemon answering Mr. Conrad Wertheimer who said that though it would be deplorable that any birds should be exterminated to satisfy the whims of the fair sex, he did not consider that extermination had been proved, and that even if it were, the Bill would not appreciably reduce the number of birds killed. Mr. Lemon scouts the idea of referring the death of birds and the grief of naturalists to "the whims of the fair sex." The "pockets of the trade" are the guilt-bearers, and of course that trade utilises all the armoury at its disposal to protect itself. "Wild birds," he pathetically observes, "are cheap material, and profits accordingly large." It is vain for Mr. Wertheimer to doubt if the conditions under which "plumage is collected" (such a delicate way of putting it) conduce to extermination. With sledge-hammer force comes the reply that systematic hunting and wholesale killing of birds in their breeding season do conduce to their extermination.

It is easy to deny, but not so easy to controvert, this statement. Ornithologists, travellers and the leading naturalists of England and America know it. Professor Newton, though quoted by the supporters of the trade in their defence, is shown to have condemned this "detestable devastation" in his Dictionary of Birds, published in 1876. He gave as a reason for the threatened extinction of certain species "the rage for wearing feathers that now and again seizes civilised women, who take their ideas of dress from interested milliners of both sexes—persons who, having bought a large stock of what are known as 'plumes'—proceed to make a profit by declaring them to be in fashion." To Mr. Wertheimer's avowed belief that the Bill will result in sending English and foreign ladies to Paris for their hats and their trimmings, Mr. Lemon opposes his conviction that English manufacturers and milliners will settle down cheerfully to a change of fashion that "will benefit British manufacture, rid the trade of an odium long imposed on it by a discreditable 'mode,' and free the retail sellers from everlastingly inventing fresh lies by which to sell these unpleasant wares." He looks forward hopefully to an international agreement to protect birds of fine plumage, and even if this should not come, England is not in the habit of waiting for a lead where her own opinion and conscience dictate a certain course. British influence and example may have more weight in the world than Mr. Wertheimer allots them.

Mr. James Buckland, the originator of the measure, is still more strenuous in its defence. He urges the bitter need for ending "the war of annihilation, now going on in countries where insects impose a heavier tax on farm products than in any other part of the world . . . We would feel a just indignation, he exclaims, against, any one who roamed the tropical or sub-tropical possessions of our oversea sons shooting down every horse he saw because its skin was convertible to gold; yet in region prolific in insects, the quadruped that draws the plough is not a greater aid to the agriculturist than the feathered biped that follows it." Mr. Wertheimer and his clique practically urge that having always slaughtered birds for profit, their earnings must not be taken from them by sentimentalists. But why should they be encouraged to believe that they may appropriate assets that belong to the world, not to individuals? Mr. James Buckland, much as he dislikes saying disagreeable things, reminds all who are interested in the Bill that a band of plume hunters in Florida, murdered the warden of a colony of the Snowy Heron, simply because he did his duty in defending the birds. That the gift of beauty is as fatal to birds as to any other of God's creatures is proved by the fact that the feathers surmounting hats "are procured under conditions more bloodthirsty than any practised by the most sanguinary beast of prey," and for this Mr. Buckland has the evidence of his own eyes. He saw while in Australia a plain unvarnished man "so unnerved by the evidences of suffering in a despoiled heronry that he turned, vomiting from the sight," and with this remark he concludes his letter. Nothing abashed, Mr. Wertheimer returned to the fray stating calmly that his objections to the Bill were as consistent with as humane a desire as that which actuates Lord Avebury and Mr. Lemon. He contends that the extermination of the birds, foretold as long ago as as 1876, has not yet come to pass, and that as long as there is a market for the birds' plumage the Bill will be useless. There is protective legislation already in India, Australia and many of the United States, but the exporters in these countries contrive to break the laws extensively and send great quantities of plumes to London. When the London market is closed they will transfer their feathers to Paris and other markets where customers will go to buy them, for Mr. Wertheimer does not believe they will be satisfied with a substitute, however readily supplied by the British trader. As for other countries following the example of England, it is hardly likely that France would put an end to a trade which this Bill, if passed, will considerably augment. When the Bill comes up again in the House of Commons, it will be interesting to see who will prevail, the friends of the wild birds, or the dealers in their feathers.

SURPRISE VISITS TO SCHOOLS. THERE is one excellent suggestion made in the Government Resolution on Discipline in Schools, which would be of much good in the desired direction and which we should much like to see put into practice in real earnest. It is that inspecting officers should pay surprise visits to schools and report masters who are found to be guilty of conniving at or even encouraging breaches of discipline of the nature complained of among their pupils. We have strong reasons for believing that crude politics are inculcated by teachers to their pupils in aided schools rather than indirect Government institutions where the risks of the process are well understood. It is in the aided schools, especially in the Deccan and recently also in some cities of Gujarat, that Government should chiefly aim at reform in this matter. Surely schoolboys in this country are not born with a taste for politics. They imbibe that taste from persons who influence them; and these are mostly their school-masters who instil it into them in a variety of ways mostly subtle. This cannot be altogether put a stop to, but much can be done by vigorous supervision of these masters. At present such supervision is sadly lacking. Inspectors of Schools examine the scholars at stated intervals and know something of their intellectual attainments. They inspect schools and report on its physical surroundings and try to improve them if found faulty. But about the moral surroundings of these schools and their influencing on scholars they know, and can know, not much under the present system when inspectors usually give notice of their coming to inspect schools and scholars.

No wonder that they find almost everything in proper order. Objectionable features are carefully screened from the inspector's eye and generally he has not leisure enough to scrutinize things minutely. Such full-dress inspections may have their value in guaging the mental progress of the scholars who have time given them to work up hard against the inspector's visit. But for knowing their general behaviour and still more for guaging the sort of influence exercised upon them by their masters, such formal visits are almost useless. Perhaps an exceptionally shrewd inspector might sometimes gain some slight knowledge of these matters even during such visits. But as a rule it will be admitted that when schools receive previous notice of the inspector's coming it cannot be of much practical use in finding out the moral defects complained of by the Government, surprise visits are the only means of finding out the real state of affairs anywhere, and in schools they are specially necessary. We wonder that the Government did not make this suggestion to the inspecting officers long ere now. The surprise visits to aided schools can achieve much by keeping both scholars and masters in wholesome dread of the supervising authority. The Principals can also help much in this direction by keeping the political tendencies of the masters under them in strict control, and by dismissing any such as may be found objectionable. Disobedient boys should be ruthlessly weeded out, as the Government says, by all means. But we must proceed a step higher in the scale, and weed out still more ruthlessly the school-masters, who are one of the chief causes of the mischief complained of among their scholars, and who betray their high mission in so unworthy a manner by perverting the pliable minds of those under their care.

MORPHIA VS. OPIUM. THE Governor of Kiang-su indited a memorial to the Throne of China begging that a fit punishment might be devised for the vendors of morphia and the manufacturers of hypodermic syringes for its injection. The Governor holds that the morphia habit is more ruinous than the consumption of opium, for opium-eaters can be cured, but morphia-maniacs never. He objects also to the ugly scars with which the hypodermic syringe covers the bodies of its victims. It seems that although the regulations of 1906 for the suppression of opium are rigorous enough against morphia and its injection, yet the practice was frequent. Even the poorer people could satisfy the opium craving by recourse to morphia syringes, not of their own, but of the crafty seller. An outlay of ten cash procured them as much satisfaction as many times that amount spent in opium. Severe penalties were therefore required, and the memorialist prayed that the Ministry of Laws should define these, reminding them that the manufacture of morphia needles was in effect as bad a trade as the making of virulent poisons, inasmuch as those who resort to them to satisfy the opium craving are quite willing to do so till death ensues. The Ministry of Laws received this Memorial from the Throne for the submission of their views in December, 1907, and in August last their endorsement of all that the Governor of Kiang-su had urged was published. The punishment, under the old law, for whoever prepared and sold opium was strangulation. The Ministry do not go quite so far as that to suppress the use of morphia. They consider that banishment to a pestilential frontier will meet the case of the manufacturer of morphia needles. The same, with the addition of the closing of their shops, shall be the fate of those who sell the drug without a Customs permit. The Imperial Decree on this Memorial was short and to the point : "Let it be as proposed." Will it be effective?

SIR H. D WOLFF. THE late Sir Henry Drummond Wolff was often stated to have been the founder of Primrose Day. This was not, of course, a fact, the inventor of Primrose Day having been Sir George Birdwood, who originated our Victoria Gardens in Bombay. What Sir Henry Drummond Wolff did do was to turn Primrose Day to serious political account by founding the Primrose League, which ever since has been an organization with a very perceptible effect upon the politics of Britain. It was on April 19th, 1883, the day on which the statue of Lord Beaconsfield was unveiled, that the idea of the League first occurred to Sir H. D. Wolff. He was leaving the House of Commons with Lord Randolph Churchill, and noticing so many members wearing the pale spring bloom, Sir Henry remarked to Lord Randolph: "What a show of primroses! This ought to be turned to account, and we ought to have a Primrose League." "Draw up a plan to carry out your idea," replied Lord Randolph, "and we will see what can be done." Hence the League which introduced politics to the women of England far more successfully than any suffragette movement is likely to do. By the way, Sir Henry Wolff did not attend the unveiling of the statue of Lord Beaconsfield, owing to the ceremony having been entrusted to Sir Stafford Northcote. But Sir George Birdwood it was who first conceived the idea of celebrating the anniversary of Beaconsfield by the wearing of the primrose.

WITH reference to our remarks of yesterday on the subject of the proposed Museum, a correspondent writes: In your article on the Museum Buildings, you say "that the Museum Committee proposes to provide." It would be correct to substitute "Government" for "The Museum Committee" as Government have taken the matter entirely into their own hands and since the Committee made their selection from the competition designs an sent their report to Government they "have not been consulted in the matter at all" and except in name they may be considered to be defunct. It is as well that this should be clearly understood as one may possibly hear more about the competition and it is only fair to the Museum Committee that it should be known what the real facts are.

WITH the approval of His Majesty the King, the Secretary of State for India has appointed Mr. T. J. Strangman, Bar.-at-Law, to be Advocate-General, Bombay.

IT seems rather hard that the Government of Bombay should show such antipathy to Europeans, yet it is so. Antipathy can be of two kinds, active and passive, and we leave it to our readers to decide under which category this instance comes. In the Resolution on the report of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay it is stated that among the "Donations from the public" at the European hospital at Poona is a new "Septic Maternity Ward." The ordinary public, as we do, would rather prefer (with Mr. Jacob Sassoon) that a hospital ward should be cleanly—aseptic, in fact. But, of course, to Government such little matters do not matter.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION.

The Navigation Bill.

COMMONWEALTH DEFENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, SEPTEMBER 29.

Summonses were issued on the 25th, under the Federal Anti-Trust Act by the Federal Crown Solicitor against Huddart, Parker and Co., and Mr. Appleton, the general manager of the company named. The complaint is that the company and the general manager refused to answer a question regarding the alleged shipping combine. The principal question was as follow:—"Is Huddart, Parker and Co. Proprietary, Ltd., now, or has it been at any time since September 24, 1906, either by itself or in conjunction with any other shipping company, a party to any agreement, arrangement, or understanding with all or any of the following persons and companies :—J. and A. Brown, J. and W. Brown, the Australian Agricultural Company, the Seaham Colliery Co., Ltd., the Abermain Coal Co., Ltd., the Caledonian Coal Co., Ltd., the East Greta Coal-Mining Co., Ltd., the Newcastle Coal-Mining Co., Ltd., the Newcastle Wallsend Co., the Scottish Australian Mining Co., Ltd., the Hetton Coal Co., Ltd., the Dudley Coal Co., Ltd., the Stockton Coal Co., Ltd., the Heddon Greta Coal Co., Ltd., William Lindley and Co., Ltd., Frances Sneddon and Daniel Sneddon (trustees of Andrew Sneddon, deceased), Walter Rutledge Johnson, Alexander Ross, and William Cork (trustees of W. W. Johnson, deceased), Robert Maddison, the Pacific Coal Co., Ltd., the New Lambton Land and Coal Co., Ltd,, James Rutley or Fredrick R. Court, by which it is or was agreed, arranged or understood that Huddart, Parker and Co., Proprietary, Ltd, should or should not purchase sell or deal with, either as principal or agent in Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, or Queensland, coal obtained from any person or company other than those set out in the list above or some of them, except in specified quantity of coal from the southern collieries of New South Wales."

THE NAVIGATION BILL.

A memorandum has been prepared by the Australasian Steamship Owners' Association and circulated among members of the Federal Parliament. This gives the shipowners' views regarding the Navigation Bill now before the Senate. Objection is taken to the unlimited powers conferred on the Governor-General. A comparative table shows that the penalties in the Bill are much higher than those provided for in the Merchant Shipping Act, and it is suggested that they should be made to correspond. The provisions of the Bill regarding accommodation for seamen are regarded unfavourably. In the case of a large steamer, like the "Kyarra," the provision of separate messrooms would mean an annual loss of £3,500. The Bill provides for half yearly surveys, while the Merchant Shipping Act and the laws of Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland provide for a survey every twelve months. The cost of this to shipowners is estimated at £1,200 a year for extra survey fees, and £20,000 for docking and painting. In addition, there would be tonnage charges and the value of the lost time. The power given to the Minister to detain a ship at any time for survey proposes is regarded as necessary. It is urged that the sections relating to deck and load lines should be altered so as to conform to the Board of Trade regulations. The alterations in the load line which the Bill will cause are estimated to incur an annual loss to shipowners of £35,000. This applies to coal cargoes only. Manning schedules are regarded as unnecessary, since there is felt to be no need to alter the present manning scales. The loss entailed by shipowners if the Bill were passed is set out as follows :—Manning, £31,000 a year ; load line, £35,000 a year ; half-yearly surveys, £21,000 a year ; total, £87,000 a year. Under the heading of manning, there would also be added the cost of provisioning the extra men, The loss of freight caused by providing extra accommodation for the whole of the crews would also have to be considered, and it is expected that the total increase in expenditure to the shipowners would be not less than £100,000.

THE NEW DEFENCE BILL.

The Minister for Defence will, on Thursday, introduce the new Defence Bill. Most of the details have already been published, but there are others which the Government will not announce until the Bill is brought down. The general scope of the Bill, however, has not, it is stated, been greatly altered. The Government will, on Thursday, announce its intentions in regard to the new naval policy. Mr. Ewing, referring to the Admiralty despatch published on Friday morning, maintains that it goes much further than anything the Imperial authorities had so far agreed to accept. "It practically gives us," he said, "all that we wanted. The Admiralty first of all absolutely recognises that our scheme to provide for our own coastal defence is feasible, practicable, and valuable." Asked about the passage in the despatch relating to the rates of pay, Mr. Ewing explained that Australian sailors would probably realise that the home rates, with relieving allowances, pensions and gratuities were just as good, if not better than the Australian rates. It is understood that the Government will at once introduce proposals for establishing the nucleus of an Australian navy on the lines laid down in the Prime Minister's proposals and practically agreed to by the Admiralty.

FEDERAL POLITICAL SITUATION.

The Federal political situation has seldom, if ever, been more interesting since the early days of the Commonwealth, the main question now being the feasibility of bringing the two Oppositions together. The corner party is waiting for a lead to come from the Reidites, who will hold a meeting at an early date. Messrs. Reid and Joseph Cook have both expressed their readiness to stand down if the question of their leadership stands in the way of the fusion. The Corner has reached a determination, and although nothing formal has taken place it has virtually decided to sit under Sir John Forrest. There is only one dissentient (Dr. Wilson) who more properly belongs to the Reid Party. An entirely new element has developed itself, it being understood that the four Queenslanders sitting in Opposition behind Mr. Reid have combined with the Tasmanians. This makes a solid phalanx of seven, who have decided to allow no question of leadership to stand in the way of fusion. They would probably prefer Mr. Joseph Cook, or Mr. Thomson as leader of the combined party, but if it becomes evident that the selection of one of these gentlemen would prevent fusion they would agree to sit behind Sir John Forrest. Their first and chief object is immediate fusion.

VICTORIAN POLITICAL CRISIS.

State Ministers are considerably exercised in their minds regarding the crisis that has arisen as the result of their land valuation and land taxation proposals. The point which is troubling Ministers and exciting speculation among everyone interested in the crisis is how many members of the country party will persist in their opposition and vote against the Bill. The leaders of that party maintain that its 29 members are united, but independent observers say that they can mention five defections, and the Ministry has been led to believe that about a dozen country members will be found behind the Government when a division is taken.

A prominent Ministerial supporter said yesterday that it was probable that there would be another caucus meeting of Government supporters before the Bill came on again in the House. As far as he could see, as long as the country members remained of the same opinion as they were last week, there was only one way out for the Ministry, and it would involve certainly one, but possibly two definite actions. The Land Valuation Bill would have to be abandoned—a course that would entail the postponement of the land tax proposals—and after that he thought that there would have to be a reconstruction of the Ministry, so that its members would represent the opinions of the majority of the Ministerial supporters regarding the land tax, and be in accordance with the policy on which the Government and its supporters were elected to Parliament.

THE COINAGE OF SILVER.

When Mr. Deakin and Sir William Lyne were in England they had several consultations with the Imperial authorities about an Australian silver coinage. The subject was started by Sir George Turner when he was Treasurer in the Barton Administration, but the chief difficulty was the disposal of the silver already in Australia. Ultimately the Imperial authorities offered to coin silver for the Commonwealth at cost, and to retire annually coins to the value of £100,000, the estimate being that the total amount to be so retired would be about £2,000,000. Then the matter was further complicated by a proposal to coin silver in Australia, and still further by a scheme of decimal coinage recommended by a committee of the House of Representatives which sat some years ago. The matter has at last been settled. Federal Ministers, realising that to coin silver in Australia would necessitate a useless expenditure, have determined to accept the offer of the Royal Mint to do the work at cost and at to-morrow's Cabinet meeting Sir William Lyne will seek the sanction of his colleagues to this proposal. A special device will be obtained and the present coin values are to be retained. There was an intention to abolish the half-crown, but Sir William Lyne states that public opinion seemed to be in favour of its retention as a useful coin. The Government will not recommend a change to the decimal system, the reasons for this being many. "First of all" said Sir William Lyne, "I do not think that decimal coinage would be of much advantage without decimal weights and measures, and moreover the change must emanate from the home authorities." It will now be only a matter of a short time for Australia to have its own silver currency, and the whole profit will devise to the Commonwealth.

THE WESTERN RAILWAY.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Senator Keating) has received from Mr. Dean, the Commonwealth Consulting Engineer for the survey of the Transcontinental railway, a report on the progress of that work supplied to him by Mr. J. Thompson, the engineer in charge of the Western Australian party. The report is dated September 4, and records the work done by the surveyors along the Western Australian portion of the route up to the end of August. It states that the railway line had been pegged for 250 miles, and that the field and level books up to 221 miles have been forwarded to Mr. Thompson, together with lithographed plans. The report proceeds :—"Shallow boring for water has been in progress up to 100 miles, but so far without success. The bores have bottomed in granite. There are, however, good catchments in this length and the ground appears fairly retentive. Consequently I think it probable that dams can be constructed where required for the conservation of water. Regarding ballast, iron stone and diorite can be obtained abundantly for the first 100 miles. From 100 to 180 miles difficulty will be experienced in obtaining supplies, but from the latter district onwards limestone will be easily obtained for the purpose." Mr. Dean had a conference with Senator Keating on Wednesday with reference to the survey, and on Thursday joined the R. M. S. "India" for Western Australia, where he will inspect the portion of the route already surveyed, and will subsequenty report to the Minister. A telegram was received by the Minister of Works to-day from Mr. Anketell, the officer in charge of the Western Australian party conducting the transcontinental survey. The telegram stated that the survey was completed to 385 miles, and that he anticipated reaching the South Australian border about September 30. He proposed taking a small party back in order to go carefully into the questions of water supply, ballast, the nature of the cuttings, and kindred matters.

THE STATE GOVERNORSHIP.

In the South Australian Legislative Council on Wednesday afternoon Sir John Downer gave notice that on Wednesday next he would move the following motion : —"1. That, in the opinion of this Council, the present method of appointment of Governors for this State is quite satisfactory, and the representation contained in the Premier's despatch to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on August 13 last were mistaken and unauthorised. 2. That a copy of the resolution on this motion be forwarded by the President to his Excellency the Governor, with a respectful request that his Excellency transmit the same to the Imperial Government." The Hon. J. J. Duncan had already placed a motion on the paper, for which he had intended to move on Wednesday, relating to on extension of the term of the present occupant of the office of Governor (Sir G. R. Le Hunte). The resolution was—"That, in the opinion of this Council, it is desirable that the Government be requested to respectfully approach his Majesty the King, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, petitioning for an extension of the term of office of his Excellency the Governor." When Mr. Dundan was called upon to move the motion, he said—"As there is a difference of opinion amongst my friends, though their inclinations are favourable as to the competency of the Council to debate the motion relating to an extension of the term of the appointment of his Excellency the Governor, I beg leave to withdraw the motion." The motion accordingly was withdrawn.

AN UNEXPECTED VOYAGE.

The four-masted barque Hougomont, which unexpectedly reached Sydney on the 23th, had a wonderful experience. She had been chartered to load nitrate at Tocopilla on the west coast of South America, and sailed from Coquimbo for that port, which is about 500 miles to the north. In about a week the "Hougomont" was off the port of her destination, and got within 17 miles of it. While waiting for a pilot the wind died away and the barque slowly drifted away from that port. Light and buffeting winds were then encountered, and these, coupled with bad weather, carried her over 400 miles. For three weeks Captain McMillan endeavoured unsuccessfully to navigate the "Hougomont" back to Tocopilla. and as the prospects of reaching that port in such light tropical weather were far from encouraging, the ship's head was then turned for Sydney, at which she arrived after a splendid run of 52 days across the Pacific, the distance covered being about 6,000 miles.

SHEEP IN VICTORIA.

The Government Statist has issued a statement of the number of sheep in Victoria classified according to sizes of flocks, and compared with the same classification in 1906. The figures are for the year ended March 1 each year. In the two years there was an increase of nearly 2,700,000 in the total number of sheep. A most interesting feature of the table is proof it affords that sheep raising is the industry of the small farmer. Over 72 per cent. of the flocks in the State consist of under 500 sheep. There are 15,797 flocks this year, with an aggregate of 2,415,541 sheep or an average of 156 each flock. Nearly half the sheep in the State (49·65 per cent) are held in flocks of less than 2,000.

THE AUSTRALIAN NAVY.

On September 21, the Prime Minister (Mr. Deakin) received from the Governor-General (Lord Dudley) the dispatch of the British Admiralty on Australian naval defence. Lord Dudley obtained the dispatch by to day's English mail, and was good enough to address it at once to Mr. Deakin without waiting for it to be copied. Mr. Deakin received the document with pleasure, ran through it hurriedly with the Minister of Defence (Mr. Ewing), and then returned it to Lord Dudley at Government House. Mr. Deakin hopes to obtain copies for the consideration of Ministers to-morrow, and in due course he will lay the dispatch before Parliament along with other correspondence. While the advances made in the Admiralty's latest communication towards the Australian standpoint are considerable, it is doubtful whether the Government will be able to accept them without further effort to induce Mr. McKenna, the First Lord, and Sir John Fisher to realise how absolutely determined the Commonwealth is to secure an adequate coastal navy of her own. Several of the proposals made bp Mr. Deakin in his speech on December 13 are frankly accepted by the Admiralty, and the Imperial authorities agree to lend to Australia two up-to-date cruisers for training purposes. The Australian naval agreement will, if the Admiralty's alternative to Mr. Deakin's scheme be accepted by the Government, be profoundly modified, though Sydney Harbour will not be entirely depleted of British warships.

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*[By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

THE BALKAN TROUBLE.

BULGARIA DETERMINED ON WAR.

Special Military Vote in Montenegro.

BOYCOTT AGAINST AUSTRIA.

STATEMENTS IN PARLIAMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 13.

It is understood that Sir Edward Grey and M. Izvolsky have agreed as to the necessity of a European Conference.

It is now probable that the programme will include other questions besides those concerning Bosnia and Bulgaria.

LONDON, OCTOBER 12.

Mr. Asquith, in the House of Commons and Lord Fitzmaurice in the House of Lords, made statements with reference to the situation in the Balkans, confirming the recent speeches at Wooler and Leven, and said that discussions were still proceeding with reference to the European Conference. They emphasized the necessity for a settlement showing due regard to all interests prejudiced, and hoped that the aggrieved parties would continue to show their present moderation and restraint.

LONDON, OCTOBER 13.

Prince Ferdinand made a triumphal entry into Sofia yesterday. He was received with much pomp and was accorded a great ovation.

LONDON, OCTOBER 12.

Two cruisers, "en route" for the West Indies, have been stopped at Vigo and ordered to proceed to Malta.

LONDON, OCTOBER 13.

The correspondent of the Paris "Matin" at Sofia reports that Bulgaria is determined not to leave the question of her independence to the Conference. She will demand that Turkey shall immediately recognize her independence, and failing an answer in three-days, will declare war.

The Montenegrin Parliament at a secret sitting yesterday, voted all the military supplies that the Government demanded.

There is a vigorous boycott of Austrian goods throughout Turkey. Thousands are discarding the red fezzes made in Austria and are wearing home-made white ones.

The German and Italian Ambassadors yesterday, following the example of the British, French and Russian Ministers, made a formal declaration to the Porte that their Governments would not recognize any modification of the treaties without the consent of the signatories. Austria is holding aloof.

The London Committee of the Indian Moslem League has passed a resolution expressing the gratitude of Moslems in India to the British Nation for the justice shown to the Turkish people.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

Rowdy Scenes by the Unemployed.

SUFFRAGETTES INCITE TO RIOT.

LONDON, OCTOBER 12.

The police easily dispersed gatherings of the unemployed in Parliament-square to-day, at the opening of Parliament.

The Suffragettes have arranged a demonstration for to-morrow. Three of their leaders have been summoned for inciting to riot, but refuse to appear.

ANOTHER BALLOON ESCAPE.

Fall of Six Thousand Feet.

LONDON, OCTOBER 13.

The Spanish balloon, in the Gordon-Bennett Race, fell six thousand feet when passing over Saxony, owing to the envelope ripping.

The occupants were uninjured.

THE COTTON DISPUTE.

Three Months' Idleness Possible.

LONDON, OCTOBER 13.

Manchester employers consider that the decision of the card-room workers does not alter the situation, because employers are anxious that the trouble shall not recur three months hence, and wish to keep the mills closed till the market is healthier.

SIR ROBERT HART.

Honoured by Belfast.

LONDON, OCTOBER 13.

The Freedom of Belfast was conferred on Sir Robert Hart last evening.

CHINESE RAILWAY LOAN.

Issue in London and Paris.

LONDON, OCTOBER 12.

The Chinese Railway loan of five millions sterling for the redemption of bonds in the Peking-Hankow Railway has been issued in London and Paris.

The price of issue is 98. The loan will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. up to 1923 and thereafter of 4½ per cent.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CONVENTION.

"A Great White Nation."

UNION SCHEME TO BE FRAMED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 12.

Telegrams from Durban state that Sir Matthew Nathan, in opening the National Convention, emphasized the fact that all South Africans were looking to the delegates to devise some scheme to unite them into a great white nation ruling a contented native population, developing a world commerce and securing themselves against attack.

So would South Africa be among the foremost nations of the world.

LONDON, OCTOBER 13.

Sir John H. Devilliers, presiding at the South African Convention, declared that it would not dissolve until it had framed a durable scheme of union destined to create a contented South Africa within the Empire.

The proceedings of the Convention are private.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL

Deportees Seek Re-arrest.

LONDON, OCTOBER 12.

The Parsee, Sorabji, who was recently imprisoned for re-entering the Transvaal, and a number of other Indians, were released and deported. They immediately re-entered the country and were again arrested.

TROPICAL MEDICAL RESEARCH.

Sir F. Lovell's Visit to the East.

LONDON, OCTOBER 13.

Sir Francis Lovell proceeds shortly on a special mission on behalf of the London School of Tropical Medicine. He will visit Hongkong, the Straits Settlements, Ceylon and India.

FIRE ON A CLAN LINER.

Bales of Indian Jute Burnt.

LONDON, OCTOBER 13.

A fire has occurred at Dundee on board the "Clan Macdougall" from Calcutta.

2,500 bales of jute were demaged.

RHODESIAN LOAN RUMOUR DENIED.

LONDON, OCTOBER 12.

The statement published by the "Standard" this morning, with reference to the Government guaranteeing a Rhodesian loan, is untrue.

SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

Towns Defeated.

LONDON, OCTOBER 12.

Barry of Putney beat Towns of Sydney in the Sculling Championship of England over the Putney-Mortlake course to-day. A magnificent race was witnessed.

RACING.

Cesarewitch Betting.

LONDON, OCTOBER 13.

The latest betting on the Cesarewitch is as follows :—

4 to 1 against Glacis.
9 to 2 against Pure Gem.
100 to 12 against Yentoi.
100 to 8 against All Black.
100 to 7 against The Nut, Mondamin and Spate.
100 to 6 against Wise Mason and Perseverance II.
18 to 1 against Lagos.
20 to 1 against Old China.

Marlow and Siberia have been scratched.

FAMINE IN INDIA.

Viceroy's Message.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 13.

The following is the main portion of the famine telegram sent yesterday by the Viceroy to the Secretary of State :—

Relief measures have been closed now in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and are being curtailed in the remainder of the affected areas.

Good rain has fallen again in North Eastern India and has further relieved the anxiety about these tracts, in which previous rainfall was deficient, though more rain is still wanted in some places.

The general agricultural outlook is favourable now for India as a whole. The rainfall of the monsoon period—June to September—was 6 per cent. in excess of normal.

Information regarding the flood areas in Hyderabad is still incomplete, but the general agricultural prospects in the State are reported to be good.

There is as yet no indication of any general fall in prices, which are still very high all over the country.

MR. COGSWELL, Controller of Printing and Stationery to Government proceeds on one year's leave, from the 24th instant, Mr. H, Tompkins, of the enrolled list, to officiate during his absence.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

The Tinnevelly Case.

ARGUMENTS ON APPEAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 13.

To-day the hearing of the appeals, preferred by V. O. Chidambaram Pillay and Subramania Siva in the Tinnevelly Sedition Case, were continued. Mr. Sadagopchary concluded his lengthy arguments on behalf of the former appellant. Taking the speeches in the worst light possible, the learned Vakil submitted, there was absolutely no incitement to commit any offence either on the part of Siva or Chidambaram. If people for certain reasons not known or not placed before the Court, chose to create a disturbance, he thought that would show the following or that people were sorry. It would not go to show that accused incited the riots. In conclusion the learned Vakil referred to the oral evidence which the learned Judge had utilised for the purpose of supplementing police notes and pointed out how unreliable a witness Joseph Savari Rayan was.

Stone-throwing in Calcutta.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 13.

Some sensation has been caused by the Offices of the Criminal Investigation Department, Park Street, in which Rai Bahadur Ram Sadai Mookerjee, is a resident having been stoned, stone-throwing becoming common now, especially at local trains.

Stone-throwing at Madras Mail Trains.

MADRAS, OCTOBER 13.

While the madras Mail train was travelling between Erode and Salem on Sunday night, some very heavy stones were thrown at the first class carriages. In one of these two ladies who were travelling, narrowly escaped being very seriously injured.

ABOLITION OF OCTROI.

Committee to Investigate Appointed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 13.

The United Provinces Government propose reviewing the whole subject of Octroi. In a resolution just issued Sir John Hewett, after a detailed discussion of statistics of Octroi taxation, says the hindrance to business, which the system involves, is incalculable ; the trouble and expense to Corporations themselves are patent in its abuse. The figures indeed suggest the question whether the tota abolition of Octroi is not possible, and in view of the experience of other Provinces where Octroi is unknown, the question is one, which cannot without careful examination be answered in the negative, and even if the total abolition of Octroi be deemed impracticable, it is clear that in many particulars of importance existing arrangements stand urgently in need of reform.

A Committee has accordingly been appointed to go into the question. This Committee will consist of Mr. Hope Simpson, I.C.S., Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. C. Leslie, Mr. J. Campbell, I.C.S., Mr. A. D. Pickford, Mr. Lala Moti Chand and Mr. M. Asghar Ali Khan.

It is hoped also that an Officer will be nominated to represent Railway interest. The Committee will have its headquarters at Cawnpore, but will visit such parts of the Provinces as it may consider necessary.

TWO IMPORTANT APPEALS.

Both Dismissed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 13.

The Allahabad High Court had two important cases before it on Monday last ; one was an appeal of Hanti Narayan, editor of the Allahabad "Swarajya," who had been sentenced in all to three and half years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine, by Mr. McNair, District Magistrate of Allahabad, on two charges of sedition.

This appeal was heard and dismissed by Mr. Justice Griffin, the learned Judge refusing to interfere with the sentence.

The other case was an appeal of Fazul-ul-Hasan, against the sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, imposed by the District Magistrate of Aligarh.

Mr. Justice Griffin also heard this appeal, which he dismissed, reducing, however, the sentence of imprisonment to one year.

LODGE "FAITH, HOPE AND CHARITY."

Farewell Entertainment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

COONOOR, OCTOBER 13.

Last night, the members of Lodge "Faith Hope and Charity," Ootacamund, entertained Right Worshipful Brother, the Hon'ble Mr. G. Stokes, C.S.I., Senior Member of the Governor's Council, who is leaving India shortly, at a farewell banquet at the Lodge, and a representative gathering of Masons was present.

The toast of the departing Brother was proposed in feeling terms, by Worshipful Brother A.V.G. Campbell, I.C.S., and Brother Stokes, while returning thanks in a lengthy speech, reviewed the work of Masonry on the Hills.

The function was a brilliant success.

MR. A. HALL, C.I.E., Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to the Goverment of Bombay Public Works Department, is now in Karachi, consulting with leading irrigation officers in Sind regarding the various schemes of canal developments on the east and west banks of the Indus and bearings thereon of the proposed great dam at Sukkur.

MISS TAYLOR'S MURDER.

Both Accused Committed to Sessions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 13.

The Multan Court was again very full yesterday when the two accused, Mullins and Shuldham were brought in, the expectation of committal causing some excitement.

Mr. Broadway stated that the knife had been found which was believed to be the lethal weapon used in the case, and asked for the Court's order to it being sent to the Chemical Examiner.

Mullins, in reply to questions by the Court, stated that he told Williams, D. S. P., Multan, what happened in the third class compartment on the train to Lahore on 13th, (regarding the alleged hiding by Shuldham of jewellery in the window slot.

Mr. Broadway produced the knife referred to previously. It was a small weapon about a foot in length with a long black handle and the broad blade terminating in a short pointed projection. The blade was covered with rust. So information regarding the actual finding was given. Shuldham to whom it was shown, said "I see it for the first time, Sir." Mr. Broadway then brought forward the letter which Shuldham admitted was in his handwriting. The letter, Mr. Broadway said showed that when Shuldham left Calcutta before the murder he had not a pice.

Shuldham, given the letter for inspection, said : "This letter was written by me in June, 1908. Shortly before I wrote this letter I had seen Williams; D. S. P., Multan, in reference to the case referred to in the letter. He took notes of what I told him and said that he would write about it. I don't see the complete letter here, Sir, nor does it bear any date. It is on two sheets of paper with my monogram and crest. About the money I allude to is the money for the case at Allahabad. Accused, having,carefully read the letter, continued, the month referred to in my letter, 6th September, is wrong month. I made a mistake there as I left Calcutta myself on 7th September and from my pocket-book the Court has seen that on 4th September I and my wife parted. Mrs. Home, my mother-in-law, had, of course, also left with her daughter and this letter shows that my wife is with me so it could not have been written in the month of September at all."

Mullins questioned said: He was a European British subject and claimed to be dealt with according to the privileges of such a person. His father and mother, he added, were both born at Portsmouth Harbour, England. They married in Shorncliffe. Shuldham said his father was born in India, but his grandfather was in the British (European) Army and had two medals, one for the relief of Lucknow and other continental medals. He (accused) could not find out where his grandfather was born, but as Mullins has already distinctly stated that he claims British European subject's rights, I have no objection for the case to go to the High Court of Lahore, accused concluded.

First Shuldam and then Mullins were formally charged with the three offences, of murdering Miss Taylor, robbery of jewelry and outrage, and were committed to the Punjab Chief Court, and the accused were led to gaol.

THE CHIEF OF KHAIRPUR.

Pilgrimage to Kerbella.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCTOBER 13.

His Highness Sir Faiz Mahomedkhan Talpur, G.C.I.E, Ruler of Khairpur State, arrives here by special train on Thursday evening at 5 o'clock and will leave for Kerbella by steamer which has been specially chartered for this purpose, costing Rs. 50,000, and will spend his Ramzan there. During his stay in Karachi His Highness will reside at the State bungalow near His Highness the Aga Khan's garden and will attend a pardah party which Her Highness who accompanies will give to Karachi ladies. His Highness will return from Kerbella about the second week in December and visits Hyderabad before he returns to Khairpur.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT COONOOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, OCTOBER 13.

This afternoon at Coonoor Railway Station-yard a fatal accident took place. Hussain Sheriff, a brakesman, was clearing waggons while a train was shunting. Hussain Sheriff accidentally slipped and fell between two vehicles which crushed him to death.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Tour to Cochin.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, OCTOBER 13.

Sir Arthur Lawley leaves Ooty for Cochin on a Shikari tour on the 20th instant. With His Excellency's departure the Nilgiris' season terminates.

BENGALI WIDOW HOAXED.

"Bande Mataram Swaraj."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 13.

Two Bengalis are awaiting trial for swindling a Bengali widow of Rs. 480. They told her that the British Government was about to be substituted by Bande Mataram Swaraj and Government currency notes then were mere waste paper. They induced her to give them the currency notes to the value of Rs. 480 to cash and then denied having received the notes.

PROPOSED BUNDELKHAND DIVISION.

Outlines of Tentative Scheme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 13.

The United Provinces Government has issued the outlines of a scheme now under consideration for the creation of a separate Division for Bundelkhand.

The new Division would consist of the four districts of Banda, Hamirpur, Jhansi and Jalaun, and the three Tahsils of Meja, Bara, and Kharchana in the Allahabad District.

This change, if carried out, would make the Allahabad Division too small a charge for a Commissioner, and it is therefore proposed to complete the scheme by the transfer of the Districts of Etawah and Farrukhabad from Agra to Allahabad, the Agra Division, in turn, taking over the Aligarh District from Meerut.

It is also proposed to form a new District consisting of the Tahsils of Mau and Karwi and the Southern Tahsil of Allahabad.

The scheme at present is purely tentative and binds neither the Government of India nor that of the United Provinces.

NIBARAM CHANDRA BAGCHI'S BOMB CASE.

Accused Admits his Guilt.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 13.

Nibaran Chandra Bagchi, who recently informed the Calcutta Police, that a bomb had been hidden in a drain, at a house in Dwarkanath Tagore's Lane, but who subsequently admitted that he had himself put the bomb in the place described, in order to get the woman into trouble, was yesterday placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who was informed by the Court Inspector, that accused had also admitted to the Police that he first meant to kill the Calcutta Commissioner of Police, but on second thoughts, he had used it to get the woman, Kumari Raur, who is a co-tenant with his wife, into trouble.

The Court adjourned the case to the 26th instant, and ordered the accused to be released on bail of Rs. 1,000, but as he could not find the security, he was remanded to jail.

THE BIGHATI DACOITY CASE.

Identification Attempted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 13.

The hearing of the case in which Pandit Bupati is charged with committing dacoity in the house of Kissori Mohun Roy, of Bighati, came on before Mr. H. Patterson, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Serampore, yesterday.

The man last arrested, Barendra Nath Mullick, was brought to the Court in custody, and placed with 14 other persons for the purpose of identification by Bupathi Mookerjee, who however, failed to identify him. Barendra was granted bail on two sureties of Rs. 2,500 each.

LEPROSY CURE.

New Serum Invented.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCTOBER 13.

The recent welcome announcement that a cure for leprosy had been effected in New Zealand, has caused particular satisfaction in the Rangoon Leper Asylum, in which two of the inmates are said to be at present undergoing the same treatment of Professor Dyecke. In the Rangoon Asylum two cases had been reported as having been cured by another method of treatment. With regard to several patients undergoing treatment in the Rangoon Leper Asylum the difference in the condition of these patients was most noticeable and in every instance the afflicted person testified to the efficacy of the treatment. The serum which is used in the Rangoon Asylum is known as the Kemmendine Extract and is a preparation from pure beef. In the preparation of the two serums there is a similarity in the methods adopted, but for the Rangoon serum the chemicals employed are a secret. A quantity of the Rangoon Asylum serum is sent to Paris weekly where it is being used with satisfactory results.

THE KHAIRAGARH STATE.

Death of the Ruling Chief.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 13.

The death is announced of Raja Kamal Narayan Singh, the Ruling Chief of the Khairagarh State, in the Central Provinces.

The Raja, who was 39 years of age, succeeded to the "Gadi," in 1891, and received the title of "Raja" as a personal distinction in 1896. He leaves a family of three sons and two daughters.

KALI CHARAN MUKERJEE'S APPEAL.

Application for Bail Refused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 13.

Kali Charan Mukerjee, who was sentenced the other day, by the Sessions Judge of Aligarh for sending threatening letters to the Viceroy and the Home Member, has had an appeal filed in the Allahabad High Court.

He has also made an application for bail, which has been rejected. The appeal is likely to come on for hearing early next month.

THE HUMANE MIKADO.

[WITH APOLOGIES TO W. S. GILBERT.]

"STONE walls do not a prison make, Nor iron bars a cage."

A more humane Mikado never
Did in Japan exist—
To none other seecond,
He's certainly reckoned
A true philanthropist,
It is his very humane endeavour,
To make to some extent,
Each single offender
Apology tender,
And give him some merriment.

His object all sublime
We shall perceive in time—
To let the punishment fit the crime,
The punishment fit the crime.
And make each prisoner pent
Most willingly represent
We've caused him a great deal of merriment.
A deal of merriment.

All fiery hot seditionist chaps,
Who chatter and bleat and shout,
Are sent off to Burma
To batten and squirma
On fresh pickled gherkins and stout.
The Deccani Brahmin, whose conduct's alarmin',
Is hauled up at once in the Court,
He's sentenced to death—
In the very same breath
He is sent on a steamer for sport.
If he doesn't like what is provided in jail,
Or anything else that is his,
Objects to drink water,
The thing that he oughter,
He can ask for a dozen of phiz
Some foie gras in aspic, a cutlet or chop
Or even a nice roasted bird—
Why think of his figure ?
There's nothing de rigueur—
He can order a second or third.

If his nails are too long and he can't sing a song
Unless he's a zither or harp,
Just send off to Rose's
Or Soundy's or Moses'
And see that he gets it right sharp.
He may be a sinner, but must have for dinner
A veal and ham pie and a tart,
So pack him up baskets
And neat little caskets
And send 'em all off in a cart.
If any relation wants conciliation
And defies legislation as stuff—
We soon add a cake on
Send chicken and bacon
And follow it up with a puff.
We send him a dhirzi to mend up his clothes
And keep them free from rents,
And peppermint dropses
As long as he stopses
And Rimmel's best quality scents.

The Andaman Islands for law-breaking folk
Were once most appropriately fixed,
But now they're degradin'
Through thievin' and raidin'
Society's rather mixed!
The person who's agin the law,
And uses bombs and shots,
Is cuddled and petted,
And frequently vetted,
In a more salubrious spot.
He goes to a nautch at half-past eight
And another at half-past two
Then to bridge with the jailor
And doctor and tailor,—
That's all he has to do.
Yes, that is how we always treat 'em
And bring 'em back to grace
To trice 'em and bind 'em
And beat 'em and fine 'em—
We really haven't the face,

The object all sublime
You will perceive in time—
To make the punisment fit the crime,
The punishment fit the crime—
And cause each man extreme
To giggle, laugh and scream
To know that punishment's never meant
Is really never meant.

GAL BANGADHAR.

HYDERABAD RELIEF FUND.

	Rs.	a.
Previously acknowledged... ...	61,131	1
Sir Sher Mahomed Khanji, K.G., C.I.E., of Palanpur	2,500	
Messrs. Morarji Goculdas & Co....	2,000	
Messrs. Kawasji & Sorabji Dadabhoy Dubash	1,000	
Mr. Gulabrai Kedarimul... ...	500	
Messrs. Jivandas Mulji & Co. ...	250	
Mr. Purbhudas Jiwandas ...	250	
Messrs. Vussonji Tricumji & Co.	250	
Mr. Hardayal Kedarimul ...	100	
In Memory of Bai Khurshedbai Shapurji Jiwaji...	100	
Messrs. James Mackintosh & Co.	100	
Mr. Tulsidas Keshevdas	100	
Mr. Ibrahimbhai Currimbhai Nanjee	100	
Mr. Ratansey Moolji	100	
In Memory of our father & mother	100	
From a Zorostrian Sympathiser...	100	
In Memory of Bai Jaiji Edulji Wacha	50	
Bai Meherbai Ardeshir Pestonji Settna	50	
Cash by G. I. P. Ry.	50	
Mr. Matubhai Kasanbhai... ...	50	
Mr. [illegible] Jijibhoy	50	
Mr Framji Bomanji Jijibhoy ...	50	
R. B. Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar	50	
The Surat Rice Mill Co., Ld. ...	50	
Messrs. Th Vafiadis & Co. ...	50	
A Symathiser (V. L. S.)	40	
Kavasji Mody Family	35	
Mr. Keshavji Nathoo	25	
Mr. P. D. Mody	25	
A Sympathiser	20	
Mr. Lalubhai A. Shah	15	
Sympathiser	15	
Mr. Sawaliram Mahadhoji Dawnker	11	
Mr. M. B Master	10	
Mr. Mahadeo Pandurang Burve...	10	
Mr. Muncherji Framji	10	
Mr. H. D. Ghandhi (Multan) ...	10	
Mr. D. P. Mody	10	
A Vaishnaw	10	
Mr. R. P. Pranjpye	10	
Raj Bijaya Singh	10	
Mr. N. G. Shah	5	
S. K Jussuff	5	
Mr. M. V. Mody	3	
Mr. Mohunlal Meghraj Kothari...	2	
Messrs. Vishramdas Goculdas & Co.	5	
In loving memory of Bai Ratanbhai Pestonji Master	5	
Total ...	69,422	1

(Sd.) DWARKADAS DHARAMSEY,
Bombay, 13th October, 1908.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

ATHLETICS.

Amateur and Professional Records.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 25.

ALL who saw the plucky efforts of Dorando Pietri to reach the tape in the Marathon Race were very sorry to hear he had broken his leg through a fall from his bicycle. Everyone will wish him a quick recovery and no lasting effects through the accident. While writing of the Marathon Race here, it may be in order to refer to another Italian runner who distinguished himself at the Olympic Games. This is E. Lunghi, whose splendid running was somewhat ignored through the general praise showered on Dorando Pietri. It is well to recall that Lunghi was only just beaten in his heat of the 1,500 metres, which N. F. Hallowes won in 4mins. 3 2-5secs—the present Olympic Games record. Better still, he won his heat in the 800 metres in 1min. 57 1-5secs. and hunted M. W Sheppard home in the final. Now the American won in the world's record time of 1min. 52 4-5secs., while the Italian's time of 1min. 54 1-5secs. was 1 4-5secs. better than the previous Olympic Games record for the distance (874·9 yards). On this running Lunghi deserves to rank with such half-milers as F. J. K. Cross and K. Cornwallis (the two best this country has yet produced, so far as amateurs are concerned) and had he not been unlucky enough to meet such a phenomenon as Sheppard of America, he would have been lauded to the skies. The writer makes this reference to Lunghi because the Italian impressed him very much indeed. He runs in beautiful style, a long easy stride, easy carriage of the body and a perfect arm action. There is none of that violent swinging of the arms across the body —which detracted and detracts so much from the running of W. H. Workman and T. H. Just, past and present half mile champions of England. On the contrary, he carries his arms well extended at his side and in a manner reminiscent of the late L. E. Myers. There is little doubt Lunghi can be improved and if some of his fellow club-mates combined to send him to England for a month next June he would very probably win the half mile championship and put up fast time. An Italian sportsman has won our Derby with Signorinetta and an Italian runner was the first to enter the Stadium in the Marathon Race, and if our Italian friends show enterprise, Lunghi will score in the half mile championship of England on the first Saturday in July of 1909.

AMATEUR V. PROFESSIONAL RECORDS.

A controversary has been going on for some time in a London sporting paper regarding amateur and professional records. It started by a Mr. S. Musiabini making the statement that "no amateur had ever fairly run 100 yards in even time (10secs.)." The gentleman named is well up in matters pedestrian, but he is not generally regarded as an authority on amateur records. His general statement about amateur records will trouble few, but it is really strange that any one following sports at all can so blindly make comparisons between amateur and professional runners and amateur and professional officials. At one time the old pros invariably sneered at amateur records, but the performances of ex-amateurs after joining the professional ranks has considerably upset matters. Just to name a few A. R. Downer, T. F. Keane, A. Wharton, F. R. Day, E. C. Bredin, F. E. Bacon, G. B. Tinder, H. Watkins, W. G. George and A. Shrubb are some famous amateurs who have gone over to the ranks of professionals and clearly proved that their amateur performances were all right by running as well and in most cases better than they ever did as amateurs.

There is another side to the picture and that is in regard to the ability and honesty of amateur officials. Why should an amateur be less competent to hold a pistol or watch than a professional? He is usually from a better educated class and also in a better position to purchase a good watch, therefore his timing, etc., ought logically to be more authentic. What is more, where amateur timers have been tried alongside electrical timing—as at the Canadian Championship at Montreal in 1890—they came through very well indeed. More important still, amateur records are not hall-marked and passed until every circumstance has been gone into regarding distance and nature of track, the question of the start and wind, etc. No such regulations prevail in professional circles and yet one seldom hears of famous professional records being doubted by amateurs. If one cares to think it out, it will be seen that amateur records are entitled to more belief than professional records. We do know, for instance, that a records committee carefully considered everything connected with R. J. Wefers's 220 and 300 yards records (amateur) while there is no records committee to go into the pros and cons of past performances by professionals.

RECORD RUNNING.

E. H. Montague accomplished the performance of his career at the London A. C. autumn sports. This was in the 600 yards challenge cup race for members, which Montague won by thirteen yards in 1min. 11secs. The previous best in this country was 1min. 11 2/5secs. by E. C. Bredin and this also was accomplished at Stamford Bridge—old track—as far back as 1893. Montague's times also equalled T. E. Burk's world's record at Williamsbridge, New York, in 1897. The performance of Montague is very pleasing and it may induce him to turn his attention to half mile running. It was only the previous week (at the South London Harriers Sports) that the writer suggested to Montague and J. F. George that they should [illegible] up half mile running. Both can get close to 49secs. for 440 yards and they can also stay. It therefore follows they ought to run a great half mile, with a thorough preparation [illegible]. Our half and one mile runners [illegible] for the distance. [illegible] the Americans, but if [illegible] lack the finishing ability of [illegible] took up our quarter milers—or rather some of them, [illegible] half and one mile running, we might soon discover a world beater. More of our best sprinters ought to take up quarter mile running, while others, who cannot do "evens," might with advantage take to hurdling, long jumping, the hop, step and jump and like events.

CYCLING

The idea that cycle racing has lost its hold on the public, has been well exploded this season. First of all came the Olympic Games and it is certainly a fact that the cycle events were a great feature. Perhaps the next best meeting during the season was that held at Herne Hill on Saturday, when a splendid bill of fare was put before the 10,000 spectators. The pursuit match—North v. South—was the prettiest event of the lot and the generalship of L. Meredith had a lot to do with the victory of the Southerners. Accidents rather marred the two scratch races and probably upset the placings. Kingsbury narrowly beat Morisetti in the "quarter" while A. J. Denny was a lucky winner of the "mile," in which Kingsbury and Isaacs fell. Great interest also centred in L. Meredith's attempt to beat G. A. Olley's motor-paced record for ten miles and by riding the distance in 14min. 41 1-5secs., he cut the previous figures by 62 1-5secs. This evidently stimulated the riders in the 30 miles human tandem paced race to great effort, for the pace was so hot that records nsed to go at 7 miles. Pett, Bishop and y led in turn, but the former was the better and finally won in 58min. 42 3-5secs., he rode 30 miles 1,170 yards in the hour, both under the conditions.

SWIMMING.

e saying "time and tide waits for no man" have to be supplemented with "and is under- by none." Time and again would-be Channel mers fail through being carried out of their se and it is most quite understood that the and currents in the Channel alter from day to Jabez Wolffe actually got inside Calais our in his latest attempt and was only half a from land, when taken out of the water quite usted. This was due to his great efforts to reach tain mark in a given time, when it was found drift did not amount to what had been expected. Glasgow swimmer has had hard luck, but he yet succeed when fortune is more kind. Writing ut swimming, H. Taylor appears to have profited slight easy-following and lots of hard work, and 5min. 27secs. for 440 yards at the Pitfield hs, London, on Monday, considerably reduced English amateur record, which stood opposite name of D. Billington. It is well behind the ld's best, however, that record being 5mins. secs. by B. R. Kieran in Australia.

TURF TOPICS.

Higgs had a fine run of luck at the Hurst Park eting and by riding three winners, almost drew el with his great rival Maher. In the meanwhile olton had a had time and lost ground, but he again much in evidence this week. The little ew Zealander, by-the-way, was reported by adden for foul riding at Manchester and the cials reported him to the Jockey Club Stewards d disqualified his mount (Gravy) which finished ond. This latter action, however, was owing to e manner the horse attacked. Water Wag (winner) ar the finish. Gravy also certainly interfered with ercellin by crossing, otherwise the latter might ve won.

The big event at Manchester was the Prince ward Handicap of 2,000 sovs., in which Llangwin n a splendid race. The field numbered fifteen, d strangely enough, Mr. Barclay Walker's colt followed home by Mr. Hall Walker's Elm g, the filly being in receipt of 27lbs from the nner. The class of the beaten animals shows that angwin is a real good colt and was unfortunate t to win the Derby. His weight for the Cambridge- ire is now 9st 4lbs and without the penalty creased, he must have gone close.

It looks as though French racing will be very teresting to English sportsmen during the next w weeks. Ignorance, winner of the Hurst Park ampion Sprint, failed when pitted against M. nc's Agha at Maisons-Laffitte and the winner is unted the best sprinter in France. As to the ture, Procope is now in France (at Chantilly) and s some nice engagements, including the Prix du nseil Municipal. This race, however, is believed be good for Radium and Mr. Rothschild's crack to be sent over in good time, so as to be fit to do tice to himself.

FOOTBALL.

The arrival of the Australian Rugby team has etted the appetites of supporters of the carrying e, and the coming season promises well. The itors make a favourable impression by their phy- ue, while their practice on the Newton Abbot und shows them to be very robust in their tack- g. It is now recognised that New Zealanders d Australians play a far harder game than is ual at home and in South Africa. Vigour, how- er, is no objection, so long as men "play the game" a fair and sportsmanlike manner. Football is t a drawing room pastime and those who cannot nd a hard game must turn to lawn tennis, ckey or other sports which are milder in charac- . The visit of the Australians is bound to streng- n Rugby here and the tourists are expected to big things. They will be hardly tried, however, in ring to follow two such wonderful combinations the "All Blacks" from New Zealand and the ringboks from South Africa.

ASSOCIATION.

It now looks as though Newcastle United and anchester United are the two most powerful ams in the First League, and both have won all gagements so far. Liverpool has lost one match t of five, while Sheffield Wednesday and Black- rn Rovers are other teams that will have to be nsidered. Birmingham tops the Second Division d has only dropped one point in six engagements, s being when visiting Fulham. The Southern ague battle shows Southampton to be still going l with a sequence of six wins. Turning to ttish Football, St. Mirren accomplished a capital rformance by visiting Glasgow Rangers and aring the honours, the first point the "Rangers" re dropped so far. It was a rough game and ith men injured, and others ordered off the field, was far from satisfactory. Mention must also be de of the narrow win of Celtic over Queen's Park the Glasgow Cup replayed tie.

IN GENERAL.

A. E. Wills, who recently created a new one hour ed cycle record, was last in a field of five in a race Berlin last Sunday.

Four Yorkshiremen captured over one hundred ckets apiece in first class cricket during the season, e total "bag" being 532.

R. B. Day, a professional sprinter, beat a pony iven in a buggy) in a 120 yards match at ckpool recently, his time being 11 3-5secs.

Rugby football will, after all, be included among winter section of the Olympic Games.

A. Unwin of Sheffield set up a new record of in. 59secs, when winning the 150 yards back oke championship (swimming) recently.

In a 36 holes golf match against J. H. Taylor, Wimbledon Park, on Wednesday, Harry Vardon omplished the splended round of 66.

Pure Gem and Cocksure II are first favourites the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire respectively, odds in each case being 9 to 2 against.

he 100 yards amateur swimming championship England has gone to another visitor, H. May- n of Belgium proving successful on Thursday 00 3-5secs. Neither Daniels of America (holder), Halmay of Hungary, nor J. H. Derbyshire, gland, competed.

The Tourist Trophy Race, in the Isle of Man, terday, was won by W. Watson on a Hutton car, h two Darracqs second and third. The winner's me for the 337 miles was 6 hours 43mins. 5secs.

His Highness the Thakoresaheb of Limbdi ft Bombay for his territory on Monday night.

It is satisfactory to learn that the Canadian overnment have recently acquired a fine herd some 700 bison, one of the few remnants of e countless numbers of these grand animals ich roamed at will over a great part of the rth American Continent a century ago. ese were obtained by purchase from the ner, who had them on a large ranch in ontana. The ultimate destination of the d is an area of 120,000 acres of wild land in berta, which will be enclosed by seventy es of wire fencing 9 ft. high. Their transfer a very difficult operation, for they were actically running wild in Montana and to get em into the trains sixty men with 160 es were engaged for six weeks.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY A BOOK-MAKER.

Warrant Issued.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 13.

On Thursday last an application was made by Mr. Bannaji, a Parsee gentleman residing at the Raj Mahal Hotel, before the District Magistrate for summons to issue against Charles Harding, a book-maker, on a charge of assault and causing grevious hurt to him at the Raj Mahal Hotel. The Magistrate after going through the sworn information granted the summons as applied for, the hearing of the case being fixed for noon to-day.

On the case being called on before Mr. G. Anderson, Assistant Collector, service of summons was proved and Harding having failed to appear, the Magistrate directed a bailable warrant of Rs. 500 to be issued against accused, returnable to-morrow.

DISTURBANCE ON BOARD-SHIP.

Amicable Settlement Effected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCTOBER 13.

There was some trouble on board the "Hoseinie," which arrived here from the Persian Gulf yesterday, with 200 horses.

When the hatches were opened here to ship cargo, the Arabs became obstreperous and cast off all the cargo boats. The Captain hoisted the Police flag, when the Harbour Police Inspector proceeded on board.

The Arabs complained of the delay caused in getting to Bombay and stated that the Captain promised to do the trip in 11 days from Busreh. The Police succeeded in bringing them to an amicable understanding with the Captain, on the condition that he would sail before 1 p.m. to-day.

Arrangements were made to call for the armed police from the camp, in case of a disturbance; but, as the Captain left about 11 o'clock this morning, there are no fears of any further trouble.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

Staff,—Captain C. E. Cookson, 1st Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, Station Staff Officer (2nd Class), Aden, to officiate as Brigade-Major, Aden Brigade, in addition to his own duties, vice Captain C. J. Evarard, Royal Garrison Artillery, relieved, and Major J. S. J. Baumgartner, on leave, or until further orders. Dated 25th September.

Captain L. C. Dorman, 2nd Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, to be Commandant, Khandalla Sanitarium, for the season 1908-09.

33rd Punjabis.—Major H. King, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, and Major G. T. Robinson, 2nd Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. Nurse, or until further orders. Dated 12th June.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 13.

Captain Morton, 24th Punjabis, is confirmed as Inspector of Signalling, Imperial Service Troops, with effect from the 8th October 1908, vice Captain Rodhurst, 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles, vacated.

The following transfers of Royal Engineer Officers have been approved:—

Captain Webber from the Military Works Services to the 3rd Sappers and Miners.

Captain Chaldecott, from the 3rd Sappers and Miners to the Military Works Services.

The following officers have been appointed to the Indian Army and posted as stated:—

2nd Lieutenant Bickford, Shropshire Light Infantry, to the 3rd Gurkhas.

Lieutenant Burmester, Royal Field Artillery, to the 31st Lancers.

2nd Lieutenant Atkins, attached to Bedfordshire Regiment, to the 11th Rajputs.

Lieutenant Loggers, 1st Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, to the 1st Regiment, 7th Gurkha Rifles.

2nd Lieutenant Miller, Northamptonshire Regiment, to the 90th Punjabis.

2nd Lieutenant Vincent, Liverpool Regiment, to the 33rd Punjabis.

The following transfers and postings of Royal Artillery Officers have been approved:—

Lieutenant Blount, "B. B." Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, England, to "G" Battery Royal Horse Artillery, India.

Lieutenant Rostron, "G" Battery Royal Horse Artillery to "B.B" Battery Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Field Artillery, India.

2nd Lieutenant Rashleigh, 158th Battery Royal Field Artillery, England, to the 85th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, India.

2nd Lieutenant Montanaro, 9th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Exeter, to the 63rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, India.

Major Forster, 54th Rifles, is appointed 2nd-in-command of the 52nd Sikhs.

Major Roe is appointed Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer and posted to Dehra Dun.

The Second Dorest Regiment leaves Wellington for Madras on the 28th instant. The Border Regiment which relieves them is expected in Wellington on the 30th instant.

THE "Pioneer" hears from Peshawar that hill manœuvring on a large scale will shortly take place in the neighbourhood of Abbottabad. British troops from the Galis and Abbottabad Brigade will share in the military exercises.

SIR EDMUND BARROW has assumed temporary command at Rawalpindi of the Northern Army, until the retirement of Sir Archibald Hunter, on the 29th instant, when he will, as previously arranged, take command of the Southern Army.

SIR ANDREW FRASER, the retiring Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, will be entertained at the United Service Club on the 21st November, and will hand over charge to Sir Edward Baker on the 30th idem.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

RAILWAY DISASTER AT BERLIN.

Thirty Persons Killed.

DANGER SIGNAL DISREGARDED

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 27.

A TRAIN, running on the Berlin elevated electric railway, on Saturday, disregarded the danger signal at a junction and rammed another train broadside.

Thirty persons were killed in the smash, and 20 others were injured. The casualties were caused chiefly through the victims coming into contact with the electric current.

A FEARFUL SCENE.

MANY BODIES TERRIBLY MUTILATED.

LATER.

The collision which occurred on the elevated electric railway at Berlin, threw a third-class carriage, full of passengers, off the line into a courtyard 20ft. below, smashing the car and crushing its occupants.

Another wrecked car hung suspended over a viaduct, the injured passengers screaming frantically until the firemen re-lifted the car on to the rails.

The bodies of many of the 30 victims of the disaster were terribly mutilated, one being decapitated.

No person was injured on board the train supposed to be responsible for the accidents.

The Dumping of Undesirables.

AN AUSTRALIAN PROTEST.

A London magistrate recently refused to discharge an habitual criminal with a view of allowing him a last chance in Australia.

Captain Collins, the Commonwealth Representative in London, in a letter to the Press, lays stress on the point that Australia is not a field for dumping undesirables on.

The Eucharistic Congress.

ARCHBISHOP CARR'S VIEWS.

Archbishop Carr, of Melbourne, stated to an interviewer yesterday, that he had been much impressed by the Eucharistic Congress held in London in connection with the Roman Catholic Church. He was greatly surprised at Mr. Asquith's belated prohibition of the Eucharistic procession, although from the first he had been inclined to think it would have been well if the procession through the streets had been arranged on the lines finally taken.

The Archbishop attended the Galway Exhibition of Products and Manufactures. He is the guest of the Bishop of Galway, and will remain in Ireland until the end of the year.

English Poor-Law Scandals.

ANOTHER POPLAR CASE.

In the Thames Police Court, seven Poplar Guardians and ex-Guardians were charged with having conspired to defraud the board of managers o the Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum district. They were remanded and were released on bail.

The prosecution alleges that the frauds were conducted by allowing James Calcutt, a builder, to effect repairs to the Blackwall branch asylum at his own unchecked prices.

Rugby Football.

AUSTRALIANS SUCCESSFUL.

The Australian team of professional Rugby footballers, who have adopted the nickname of the "Wallabies," have played their first game in England. They met a Devon combination and won by three goals, three tries to their opponents' one try. About 14,000 spectators witnessed the contest. The ground was rather soft. Towards the end of the first half F. Bede Smith scored two tries for the visitors and J. Hickey one, all in eight minutes. Kelly scored for Devon, and E. Mandible (Australia) added two tries in the second half, and T. Griffin one. P. Carmichael converted them all.

During the game P. H. Burge, of the South Sydney Football Club broke his leg.

British Politics.

THE NEWCASTLE BY-ELECTION.

The Newcastle by-election, which was won by the Conservatives, has had an inspiring effect on the Stock Exchange.

Mr. Renwick, the successful candidate, attributes his victory to a belief that tariff reform will do much to relieve the existing want of employment.

Mr. Short (Liberal), declares that his defeat was due to the Licensing Bill and the general trade depression.

SPEECH BY MR. R. B. HALDANE.

MATTERS THAT REQUIRE ATTENTION.

Mr. R. B. Haldane, Secretary of State for War, speaking at Ladybank, in Fifeshire, on Saturday, said that the old-age pensions scheme was only part of the much larger problem of poor law reform confronting the Government. Different authorities ought to deal with children with preventible diseases among the poor, and with the criminal element, which required to be segregated, because it dragged down others. Those who sought the poor-house through no fault of their own ought to be dealt with tenderly and kindly.

There was, he continued, great room for economy and improved efficiency. All this machinery needed overhauling. Education, land and licensing, besides a multitude of problems clustering around those subjects, required attention before the community could be in a healthy condition.

The Licensing Bill.

The "Daily Express" states that the Marquis of Lansdowne, has in consultation with his Conservative colleagues, decided that the Licensing Bill shall not pass the House of Lords.

MONSTER HOSTILE DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON.

A quarter of a million persons took part in a demonstration against the Licensing Bill in Hyde Park, on Sept. 27. Seventy thousand provincial excursionists arrived by 170 special trains, all parts of the kingdom participating. Fifteen processions marched to the Park, carrying banners and accompanied by a hundred brass bands.

From 20 platforms 90 speakers, including Mr. J. Henniker Heaton, Mr. H. H. Marks, and Mr. H. Staveley-Hill, Conservative M's.P., denounced the measure.

Amid tremendous applause a resolution was carried protesting that the Bill would increase intemperance, violate the rights of property, and interfere with the reasonable liberty of the community.

The brewing interest secured for the excursionists excessively cheap fares by guaranteeing the railways against loss.

The "Times" states that the demonstration was a remarkable example of skilful organisation, but the great majority of those present protested against the Bill in perfect seriousness.

The "Daily News" declares that the processionists were chiefly free-trippers poor hirelings, and victims of drink.

MINES EIGHT HOURS BILL.

Sir Christopher Furness, Liberal M. P., and head of the shipbuilding and ship-owning firm of Furness Withy and Co., addressing a meeting of colliery shareholders at Newcastle, yesterday, expressed a hope that if the Mines Eight Hours Bill were passed the mine managers and the miners would facilitate the great change in work necessitated by the measure which was unpopular throughout the country.

American Politics.

THE HEARST DISCLOSURES.

Mr. Charles N. Haskell has resigned the treasurership of the Democratic National Committee and the Governorship of Oklahama, but he denies that his resignation amounts to an admission that President Roosevelt's and Mr. W. R. Hearst's accusations against him are correct.

MR. BRYAN ATTACKS PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

MR. HEARST EXPECTED TO SPRING MORE SURPRISES.

Mr. W. J. Bryan, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, has written to President Roosevelt denouncing his partisan use of the President's office in order to gain a party advantage in the interests of his personal friend and political protege, Mr. Taft. Mr. Bryan declares that no word or act of his can justify President Roosevelt's partisan accusations.

Mr. Bryan hints that the Republicans obtained £50,000 from Mr. Harriman on the eve of the last Presidential election, and that Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Carnegie, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Schwab, and other magnates contributed towards the expense of electing Mr. Hughes for the Governorship of New York State.

Mr. G. W. Smalley, "Times" correspondent in New York, states that Mr. Hearst's revelations have produced an unparalleled effect on both parties. These fear that Mr. Hearst has more letters, and they expect to be kept on tenter-hooks until election day.

A Franco-German Dispute.

UGLY INCIDENT AT CASABLANCA.

An ugly incident has occurred at Casablanca, a Moroccan seaport on the Atlantic.

Recently, at that town, 200 soldiers of the French Foreign Legion deserted, and subsequently the French gendarmes saw five men, who they declared were deserters, brought to the sea shore by the Secretary to the German Consulate, and some Moorish horsemen in the employ of the Consul.

When the alleged deserters were about to enter a boat to embark on a steamer for Hamburg, the gendarmes arrested them. A Moorish horseman interfered, and he too, was arrested, but later on the gendarmes liberated him.

German accounts state that the French harbour captain pointed a revolver at the Secretary to the German Consulate, and fiercely assailed the horseman who interfered.

The "Cologne Gazette" insists upon firm action by Germany in regard to the matter, since the conduct of the gendarmes was absolutely illegal.

The French Press assert that several of the men brought to the sea shore by the German official were French deserters and not Germans.

LESSONS FROM THREE ARMIES

THE three armies of the United Kingdom, Germany, and France have all recently held their manœuvres. What has been the result? A comparative estimate in the "Observer" is of great interest:

"Comparing the performance of the French troops with that of the Germans, it appears that modern conditions of warfare suit the Gallic temperament better than the Teutonic. The individuality of the Frenchman is more pronounced, and he is quicker in his readiness to seize a fleeting opportunity. The scientific use of artillery has also been studied better in the French than in the German Army. With the latter indeed grave fault is found by the critics.

"Again, the bringing of the artillery into action under close infantry fire is an accordance with German theory which is not necessarily wrong because it differs from ours and entails calling on the gunners for heavier sacrifices than public opinion at home would stand. The close formation of the infantry, in like manner, is perhaps due to idiosyncrasy, and may be counteracted by the willingness of the troops to stand losses and the possession of numbers which make them of small consequence.

"The noise and fuss occasioned by the shouting of orders by officers and sergeants, for instance, seems to indicate that the troops are not trained to think for themselves and a act with intelligence. The complete disregard of the use of 'ground' points in the same direction, and also indicates that the officers do not make a sufficient 'open-air' study of their profession. But worst of all there is discerned in the leading of the men a lack of initiative and readiness to take responsibility on the part of the regimental officers. That is the sin which, in warfare, 'hath never forgiveness,' and that such a criticism should be levelled against it is the surest proof that the German Army has, in fact, deteriorated from its great days of 1866 and 1870, when the initiative shown by junior officers was one of the great elements in its success.

"At home the manœuvres of the Territorials on Salisbury Plain in the early part of last month were full of promise for the new force, though they were marred by the attenuated state of the brigades in the second week. The campaign of the Aldershot division is concluding as we write, and the conduct of the troops has won the warmest encomiums. The noticeable feature has been the intelligence displayed by the men. For the shouting of orders noticed in the German manœuvres a whistle and a wave of the arm suffices to direct the men of the Aldershot division.

"The British Army is small in numbers, and its administration still leaves much to be desired, while the conditions under which it is trained are prohibitive of the development of genius in the higher commands. But of the quality of the material and the excellence of the regimental officers, to whom so much has been entrusted, there can be no doubt.

"We cannot afford to congratulate ourselves unduly on the superiority of our troops as shown in manœuvres. The advantage of superior training, great though it is, will vanish unless backed by a spirit of determination and self-sacrifice in the nation."

THE EDUCATION OF THE LOWER CLASSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me to make a few observations with reference to the views expressed by "Mercury" in your columns on Saturday last?

While alluding to the attempts of H. H. the Chhatrapati Maharaja of Kolhapur to educate the backward and depressed classes of his subjects, "Mercury" raises the very important question—what will be the effects of the education sought to be extended to the lower orders of Indian society? The writer argues in this way. This education has raised the higher castes of India against the British Government. The cause is that they have been given education by that Government. That caus will produce more disastrous results if it is to be given to the lower classes. So it is implied that these educational movements ought to be looked on with a little bit of suspicion by all those who wish well of the British Empire in India.

Is this the general trend of Anglo-Indian opinion on the question? The gifted daughter of our new Governor, Miss Clarke, very recently gave strong proof of her sympathy for the cause of education by holding a concert. The enthusiastic audience who met in the hall of the Gymkbana at Poona further showed how keenly Englishmen in this country felt for the miserable state of our ignorant castes. This is a sufficient proof of the average Anglo-Indian attitude towards this problem. But your contributor seems to take a political view of the matter and if his remarks were left unchallenged, I am afraid, a very laudable cause may stand the chance of being misunderstood. The Chhatrapati of Kolhapur has of late identified himself with the cause of education of the backward and depressed classes and although he has received full support from his English friends and advisors, the public fully knows that he has incurred very bitter hatred from the advanced section of his people. If the policy which His Highness has thus pursued were to be questioned in this way, it will be a grave misfortune of the Marathas, the Jains, and such other castes of the Deccan.

Before trying to answer the statements of "Mercury" a misconception ought to be cleared up. When it is alleged that education produces undesirable effects on the minds of Indians, it may be intended that the aspirations of the educated classes ran counter to the supremacy of Great Britain in India and ought therefore to be suppressed. The founders of our educational system had anticipated this objection and they have very generously accepted this result—call it good or evil. But the allegation may also mean—and this is the meaning accepted by a large number of Indians as well as Englishmen—that the disloyal movements exposed of late in Bengal and the Deccan are the outturn of the seeds of knowledge sown by England into the minds of the high-caste Indians. To my mind the connection between education and sedition is not an affair of causation so much as it is a case of mere sequence misinterpreted into a casual connection. The higher castes—only one or two—have reaped a full harvest of education and have to some extent turned their keen intellects to a mischievous political propaganda. But it is not on account of education that they are misusing their powers. They were in power for centuries throughout the length and breadth of the land. They were in the habit of riding roughshod over every one of the so-called lower orders so far as the Deccan is concerned, they enjoyed the emoluments of power originally won by the brave but simple Mahrathas. All of a sudden they have lost this power—social as well as political. Why should they not be discounted against a state of things which, however undesirable to others, gave them wealth, authority and influence? These sedition-mongers are often sought to be silenced by a reference to the rotten social circumstances from which the English have rescued the land and into which it would sink as soon as the presence of the white ruler is removed. But that very rotten state of society gave these classes their power. How could they look upon the new order as a boon to their society, whatever it may be to others? "Mercury" seems to think that by breaking down the barriers of caste the English have weakened the foundations of their empire in this country. The reverse is the truth. It was because the higher educated castes have lost the charm given to them by the caste-system, because he is treated as an equal of the Mabar or the Mang in the eyes of law, it is that he feels a sort of disaffection towards the nation that has made this charge possible. The break-down of the caste is a cause of discontent; but it is exactly the reason why the lower classes love and revere the English. Peace and light brought on by the English have been a great and a memorable boon to India—not the India made up of the traditional high castes but the India of the depressed classes whose best interests are closely bound up with the maintenance of the British power in India.

One point more. Education given to the lower classes will certainly awaken in their minds an ambition to attain manhood. But this ambition will find full scope for many a generation in the social struggle which they will have to carry on to attain equality with their own countrymen. As far as one can judge, the struggle is almost an endless one. And even if they succeed in wresting from the priesthood rights of equality, they will take centuries before they can have in them a fraction of the confidence that they can put in the integrity of the motives of the British rulers. Education will awaken them to a sense of the unjust treatment which their own people are dealing out to them. This is a point of strength to British dominion in India. Education will further make them less and less amenable to the subtle influences exerted upon themselves by the crafty political agitators. Englishmen have a very inadequate idea of the silent work that the demagogues and their caste-people are doing to sow the seeds of disaffection in the illiterate classes whose only guides at present belong to the higher caste. Newspaper writers, "keertan-kars," itinerant preachers, schoolmasters, sirdars and others belonging to these higher castes are inoculating the ignorant masses with the serum of sedition; and no detective can have access to all these things. The sad result of these hidden agencies working under the very eyes of the Government were seen in the late riots at Bombay. The only remedy is to educate the masses and to make them sensible of the good work the British have done, and are doing for them. Only this will make them proof against the charms practised by our priests on the mind of the Indian population. The analogy superficially observed by "Mercury" between the effect of education given to the higher castes and that given to the lower castes is an entirely erroneous analogy. I hope that your readers will not be misled by it:—

Yours, &c.,

A. B. LATTHE.

Kolhapur R. College, October 12.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

COMMONWEALTH DEFENCE.

Mr. Deakin's Naval Proposals.

THE ADMIRALTY'S DESPATCH.

The Admiralty's despatch bearing upon the Prime Minister's naval proposals was made available at Melbourne, on September 24. Included with the papers are a number of preliminary documents, but the final despatch, which is dated August 20, contains the decision of the Admiralty on all points raised.

The following is an extract from the despatch:—

"As stated earlier in the course of correspondence their Lordships have had a difficulty in fully comprehending the extent of the scheme as sketched by Mr. Deakin, but they believe that they may take it to have the following salient features:—The Commonwealth Government undertaking the responsibility for local naval defence will provide destroyers, submarines, and depot ships, constituting the flotilla, and maintain them fully equipped and efficient, and will also meet expense of pay, wages, provision, and maintenance of officers and men who are to be provided by the Imperial Government, as many as possible of such officers and men being Australian citizens. The administrative control of the flotilla will rest with the Commonwealth Government, but the officers and men will form part of the Imperial Navy, and be subject to the King's regulations and Admiralty instructions. In all particulars the force will be under naval discipline, administered in the same way as in the Imperial Navy proper, the sequence of command being ensured to every officer from senior officer downwards holding the Admiralty commission. It is assumed that the officer in chief command of the flotilla will take his orders from the Minister of Marine direct. My Lords understand that the local flotilla will be employed in territorial waters of the continent of Australia and of dependencies that are under the administration of the Commonwealth Government. While in these waters or while on the high seas passing from point to point in these territories the ships and vessels forming the flotilla will be under the undivided control of the Commonwealth Government, but if they go to other places they will then become subject to the directions of the senior naval officer as representing the Imperial Government. This will not preclude the despatch of ships on training cruises, arrangements being first made with the naval Commander-in-Chief as to the programme the Government wish carried out. In time of peace vessels will be controlled and distributed in the waters of the Commonwealth without any interference from the Imperial Government, the only limitation being the necessity for the periodical transfer of officers and men from flotilla to fleet for training and other purposes, the arrangement of which will be determined by the Admiralty. Mr. Deakin considered that in time of war or emergency the Commonwealth Government would place the flotilla under command of the Naval Commander-in-Chief, but he expressed the opinion that the decision must rest with the responsible Government at the time it being understood that the vessels should not be moved out of Australian waters without the approval of the Commonwealth Government. Such is the scheme in broad outline as my Lords have understood it and they have made their inquiries on that understanding, and I may state that if this is approximately correct, while their Lordships do not wish it to be inferred that they desire to modify their attitude on the subject of naval agreement as previously explained, they do not anticipate any insuperable difficulty in carrying it out. A general exposition of the requirements of the scheme in regard to personal and training is given in appendix 1 attached to this letter. It is estimated that the total cost of building and equipping six destroyers, nine submarines, and two depot parent ships will amount to £1,277,500, as shown in appendix 1, made up as follows:—Six destroyers, £473,500; nine submarines, £496,000; two depot ships, £308,000; total, £1,277,500. The manner and conditions under which these vessels will be constructed are left for future consideration, but their Lordships will give all advice and assistance that the Commonwealth Government may desire, it being considered an advantage that details of construction and armament should correspond with the general requirements of the Admiralty. The annual maintenance of these vessels, including repairs, stores, and depreciation, will amount to £186,000. It has been assumed that repairs will be carried out at local shipbuilding yards, and will not involve any charges upon the Sydney dockyard, which will be reserved for Imperial purposes as hitherto. As regards personnel, the numbers required are estimated at 79 officers and 1,125 men, and the total annual cost, including pay and allowance, victualling, etc., will amount to £160,000 per annum, as shown in the appendix. It must be noted that the cost includes half-pay and retiring allowances of officers and pensions and gratuities of men, calculated on the assumption that the pay will be precisely the same as in the Imperial navy, and particularly that gratuities on leaving and service pensions are treated as an equivalent for higher salaries and wages prevailing in Australia. Experience of the present agreement has convinced their Lordships that any attempt to combine a higher rate of pay in Australia with the ordinary conditions of pay and service prevailing in the Imperial navy must be abandoned. It is suggested that pensions to men for long service should be awarded after 22 years, and disability pensions after less service under conditions laid down in the King's regulations, and that gratuities after short periods of service in the fleet should be payable on rules similar to those obtaining in the Royal Fleet Reserve. It will be noticed that the scheme as here developed will involve a larger charge upon the Commonwealth funds than has been hitherto payable, but my Lords have reason to believe from statements made by Mr. Deakin that it will not be in excess of the amount he was prepared to pay to give effect to the scheme. The total annual charge as set forth is estimated at £346,000, and even if this should be somewhat under the mark it is not considered that the flotilla constituted on the lines desired by the Commonwealth Government could be provided at a less cost, possessing as it will all the advantages of close connection with the Imperial navy. As previously stated my Lords consider that security from oversea attack of the Empire generally, of which the Australian continent forms an important part, is best secured by the operation of the Imperial navy distributed as strategic necessities of the moment dictate. At the same time they recognise that under certain contingencies the establishment of a local flotilla acting in conjunction with the Imperial forces would greatly assist the operations of the latter. My Lords also recognise the importance politically of fostering the feeling of security among the inhabitants of the coast towns of the Commanwealth by the provision of a local force which will always be at hand. In the absence, therefore, of any direct contribution to the expenses of the Imperial Navy, my Lords will be ready to co-operate in the formation of such flotilla, subject to a satisfactory understanding being arrived at in regard to the general administration of the force. At the same time their Lordships cannot disguise from themselves the fact that carrying out of the scheme will involve many difficulties, but it is hoped that with readiness on both sides to overcome them satisfactory arrangements may be concluded. Many more details remain still to be considered and settled, and if an agreement is arrived at on the general lines indicated above, such as the manner in which the scheme is to be brought into operation, the settlement of the financial details, etc., my Lords will accordingly await a further expression of opinion from the Commonwealth Government upon the scheme generally before proceeding to consider such further details. I may add that their Lordships understand that the question of the position of the present local defence force and of the Royal Naval Reserves will be considered separately and independently of the scheme referred to in this letter."

The appendices are very lengthy documents. No. 1 deals with the scheme to increase the establishment of the Imperial navy to provide for a local Commonwealth force, and other similar subsidiary matters. Appendix 2 shows in detail the first cost and annual cost of maintenance and depreciation. Appendix 3 treats of the personnel, which will cost £160,000 a year. The total yearly charge will, therefore, be £346,000, in addition to original costs of ships.

THE FUTURE EDUCATION OF THE INDIAN WOMAN.

A Plea for the Preservation of Old Ideals.

Sister Nivedita has a thoughtful article under the above heading in the August number of the "Ceylon National Review." In this article, Sister Nivedita controverts the present tendency, prevailing among Indian female educationists, of imparting to our women a too Western education without any reference to the ideals of womanhood in India. The writer begins her article with a word on the supreme importance female education has acquired in India. "The woman of the future," says she, "haunts us. Her beauty rises on our vision perpetually. Her voice cries out on us." There is now probably no two opinions on the crying necessity of educating our women. But considerable misgiving and hesitation exist as to the kind of female education that would best suit India.

"Have the Hindu women of the past," asks Sister Nivedita, "been a source of shame to us that we should hasten to discard their old grace and sweetness, their gentleness and piety, their tolerance and child-like depth of love and piety, in favour of the first crude product of Western information and social aggressiveness?" An education of the brain, the writer urges, which uproots humility is not the sort of education requisite in India. Female education must aim primarily at the formation of character and in a subordinate way at intellectual development.

The problem therefore that stares us in the face is what is the form of education that is likeliest to secure this end. But this problem must be viewed in the light of a clearly understood ideal. India has been pre-eminently a land of great women in whom we must seek for the ideal of Indian womanhood. "What is the type of woman," asks the writer, "we most admire? Is she strong, resourceful, inspired, fit for moments of crisis? Have we not Padmini of Chitore, Chand Bibi, Mansi Rani? Is she saintly, a poet, and a mystic? Is there not Meera Bae? Is she the queen, great in administration? Where is Rani Bhowani, where Ahalya Bae, where Sanhabi of Pipperah? Is it wifehood in which we deem that woman shines highest? What of Sati, of Savitri, of the over-glorious Sita? Is it maidenhood? There is Uma. And where, in all the womanhood of the world shall be found another as grand as Gandhari? These ideals, moreover, are constructive. That is to say it is not their fame and glory that the Indian child is trained to contemplate. It is their holiness, simplicity, sincerity, in a word, their character. There can never be any sound education of the Indian woman, the writer goes on further to say which does not begin and end in exaltation of the national ideas of womanhood, as embodied in her own history and heroic literature.'

But woman must beyond a doubt be made efficient. Sita and Savitri did not shine in only one sphere of life, but they satisfied every demand of social ideal. "This efficiency," says the writer, "to all circumstances of life, this womanhood before wifehood, and humanity before womanhood is something at which the education of the girl must aim in every age."

But the national and the civic ideal has been superadded to the moral in modern India. Looking beneath the surface, we discover that the Indian woman, instead of being uneducated, has received an education which is highly specialised. But before the national and civic ideal which has lately come into being in India, this specialised education has been thrown more or less into the shade. Similarly, in order to achieve this ideal of "efficiency,' the modern Indian woman must no longer keep to the old groove of social culture, but take to an education in conformity with modern ideals—scientific, geographical, and historical. About the most popular and easy means of transmitting modern ideas to the Indian woman, Sister Nivedita makes some pertinent suggestions:—

"The wandering "bhagabat or kothuk," with the magic lantern, may popularise geography, by showing slides illustrative of the various pilgrimages. History, outside the Mahabharata and Ramayana, might be familiarised in the same way. And there is no reason why simple lectures on hygiene, sanitation, and the plants and animals of the environment. Should not also be given by the wandering teacher to the assembled community, with its women behind the screens. Pictures, pictures, pictures, these are the first of instruments in trying to concretise ideas, pictures and the mother-tongue. If we would impart a love of country, we must give a country to love. How shall women be enthusiastic about something they cannot imagine?"

Sister Nivedita does not propose to do away with female schools altogether, but "these schools," says she, "must be within Indian life and not antagonistic to it." "The highest ambition of the schools," she goes on, "must be to give moral support to the ideals taught at home."

The writer makes an appeal to the young men of the country to league themselves in a spiritual knighthood and take up the work of female education in a spirit of devotion and sacrifice. Female education must be imparted mainly through the mother-tongue. With this object in view, a band of young men should step forward to compile good Indian histories, especially of the Hindu period, in the vernacular.

Life in India, according to the writer, is socially sound and the civilization is organic, spiritual, and altruistic. In India, social reform owes nothing to party agitation. It is purely altruistic and spontaneous impulses that moved great social reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar. Sister Nivedita concludes her article with a word of warning to the young priesthood of education. "Education," she says to them, "can never be carried on by criticism and discouragement." The educationist must devote himself to the work in a glowing spirit of faith, priding in the past and believing in the future. It is only the man of faith who can regenerate Indian womanhood and not the fault-finding critic or the hopeless unbeliever.

BY THE WAY.

THE LATE PROFESSOR J. CHURTON COLLINS.

There is an element of added pathos in the death of Professor Churton Collins in the week he was to have unveiled the Boswell statue at Lichfield, and an executive part in any public function was well known by his friends to be singularly uncongenial to him. The literary feud between Mr. Edmund Gosse and the late Professor, almost entirely forgotten, will be recalled by his death, as will the fact that he was nearly successful in procuring the English Literature Chair in Edinburgh University, which went to Professor Saintsbury in 1895. None of Churton Collins's books had a vogue equal to his "Ephemera Critica," published in 1901. "It is time for someone to speak out," the preface opened; and, comparing the conditions and prospects of science and literature, he said, "in the one we see an ordered realm, in the other mere chaos."

SIR THEODORE MARTIN.

Sir Theodore Martin has attained the age of ninety-two, and many have sent their congratulations. A native of Edinburgh, Sir Theodore was educated at the High School and University there. He practised for some time as a solicitor in the Scots capital, but came to England in 1845 as a Parliamentary agent, and his firm still carries on the business. His "Life of the Prince Consort" was begun in 1874, the last volume being published in 1880, and there have been a number of other works from his pen. In 1851 he married Miss Helen Faucit; she died in 1898. Sir Theodore is in fairly good health, considering his great age, and will keep the anniversary of his birth at his Welsh home—Bryntysilio, near Llangollen.

THE FOUNDER OF ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.

September 16 seems a notable anniversary for admirers of that public school system which is the peculiar characteristic of English education, being the death-day of Dean Colet. He founded St. Paul's School for 153 boys. Some of his rules, such as "no holidays," savoured of Spartan severity. Colet, though he died in communion with Rome, rather resembled a modern Anglican. He said Mass only on Sundays and holy days, disapproved of frequent confession, disliked autocratic bishops, and hated the adoration of saints and images. He asserted that he got more profit from heretical books than from the "endless definitions" of certain scholastic divines. While Colet studied the Fathers, especially Augustine, he accused St. Thomas Aquinas of profaning the Gospel by his philosophy.

WILLIAM TERRISS.

Among the stories told by Ellen Terry in her book, are several about the late William Terriss. One is to this effect. Irving never could be angry with Terriss, not even when he came to rehearsal full of absurd excuses. One day, however, he was so late that it was past a joke, and Henry spoke to him sharply. "I think you'll be sorry you've spoken to me like this, Guv'nor," said Terriss, casting down his eyes. "Now, no hanky-panky tricks, Terriss." "Tricks, Guv'nor! I think you'll regret having said that when you hear that my poor mother passed away this morning." And Terriss wept. Henry promptly gave him the day off. A few weeks later, when Terriss and I were looking through the curtain at the audience, just before the play began, he said to me gaily, "See that dear old woman sitting in the fourth row of the stalls? That's my dear old mother." The wretch had quite forgotten that he had killed her! Terriss, Miss Terry adds, was the only person who ever ventured to "cheek" Sir Henry Irving.

"COLOSSAL BLUFF."

Miss Terry remembers no figure in the theatre more remrkable than Terriss: He had been midshipman, tea-planter, engineer, sheep farmer, and horse-breeder.... The adventurous dare-devil spirit of the roamer, the incarnate gypsy, always looked out of his insolent eyes. Yet audacious as he seemed, no man was ever more nervous on the stage, ... His bluff was colossal. Once when he was a little boy and wanted money he said to his mother "Give me £5 or I'll jump out of the window." And she at once believed he meant it and cried out, "Come back, come back, and I'll give you anything." He showed the same sort of "attack," Miss Terry says, with audiences. He made them believe in him the moment he stepped on to the stage.

ROMNEY AND HAMPSTEAD.

Admirers of Romney, the great aritst, and rival of Reynolds, will be pleased to learn that the Hampstead house in which he spent the final year or so of his painting life is at last marked by a memorial tablet. It was in 1797 that Romney, broken in health and with old age creeping upon him, left 24, Cavendish square, the scene of his greatest triumphs, and of his coquetting with Emma, Lady Hamilton, and migrated to the purer air and greater retirement of Hampstead, where he had built for himself a country-house and a fine studio, between the Holly Bush Inn and the Heath. He fondly fancied that a new lease of life and of glory awaited him there; but the change come too late. His health grew worse daily; and when he saw the end approaching he returned, a dying and disillusioned man, to Kendal, to have his last months soothed by the loyal and long-suffering wife whom he had deserted nearly forty years earlier.

THE BEST "CASE" FOR DIAMONDS.

The fashion of transparent material as the only covering for a woman's neck and shoulders at all hours of the day, and even in her simplest morning attire, frequently reveals the fact that the owners of pearls have faith in the belief that pearls keep their peculiar lustre best when worn constantly, and close to the skin. You see them gleaming in their delicate beauty under the lace of a mere cotton gown, at times and seasons when gems are otherwise entirety out of place. This legend that a woman's neck is the best case, as it is the best setting, for pearls, is as popular as the delightful piece of folk-lore which has it that a turquoise turns colour when worn by or in the presence of a traitor. Since the chalcedony has become fashionable the same theory has been extended to it.

THE FATE OF THE FAIRIES.

[The Educational Department of the United States recommends that the reading of all fairy-tales and fables be discontinued in the public schools of the United States.]

Once upon a time (the phrasing
Comes, spontaneously, yet)
Giants of a strength amazing,
Dwarfs, and elves, and fairies met
In the nursery. Among them
We were happy, past belief.
Now, though, Education's flung them
Off the earth—and hence our grief!
Cinderella stole away
All our hearts. Alack-a-day!

Cinderella, they would teach us,
At a telephone exchange
Helped our messages to reach us,
Of her odd opinions range
From the view that she was married
To the "boss" of some big Trust
Who too long in Wall Street tarried,
Tried a corner, and "went bust,"
To the one that overtight
Shoes procured her death outright!

Of the pumpkin, and the Fairy,
And the slipper, rats, and mice,
We're instructed to be wary—
They, it seems, were not quite nice!
No such things deserve approval:
Even Boston knows them not:
Hence an order for removal
Of the whole of them we've got.
Cinderella might remain
If to deal in stocks she'd deign!

THE LADIES' CORNER.

WALNUTS.

Walnuts, ten a penny, walunts. The man in the street who pays his penny, wants full value in the way of nourishment, and he gets it, as ten good walnuts with a chunk of bread, is a meal not despised.

This is the time of nuts, and they are a good help to the house-keeper, and can be made use of in such a number of ways. There is no better accompaniment to a dish of hashed mutton than a home pickled walnut.

A young hen-turkey stuffed with chestnuts and boiled, is a dainty dish for a "burrakhana," and for a luncheon party, chicken cut in pieces about the size of a large filbert, and baked in a French fire-proof dish, with rice, gravy, and chestnuts is uncommonly good.

An Italian receipt for this season is a cauliflower boiled, its green leaves having been first removed, a thick white sauce poured over it, and on top chestnuts chopped very fine, and chestnuts boiled are a very tasty addition to a dish of spinach.

In Greece the piece-de-resistance is sticks of blanched celery, stewed and iced, masked with walnut cream or mayonnaise sauce, to either of which finely chopped walnuts have been added and big pieces of the nut blanched and placed on top and around in plenty.

At Karachi the hungry man has his walnuts pounded, and made into a paste with ghee, and chilies and the Madam Saheb takes the idea, and does hers more delicately with fresh butter and Nepaul pepper and gives you a sandwich of the same for tea that you would like more of.

Any of us who have been in Cashmere know the value a bag of walnuts is to stave off hunger pangs. When on a long tramp up a valley, or on the house boat before the regulation meal is ready.

In all my wanderings I have never had such good walnuts, as we knocked down from a fine old tree in a castle yard in Kent. If there is anything in the proverbial old saying that it is good for a walnut tree to be beaten, then that old monarch must have had plenty of whacks. Such good nuts as these were we hoarded to eat with, and bring out the flavour of the crusty old port my uncle brought out on "gala" days and it was crusty, too, having lain in the cellar until the ivy roots, as thick as my finger, had grown over the bottles, it was a work of art to saw the roots, and decant the wine; and it was often a matter of discussion on these occasions if the walunts, or Kentish cobs did most credit to the wine. The cobs and filberts were buried in stone crocks until frosty nights came. We cannot get the best of nuts in Bombay, still they are good enough and the season for them is long. First we get the ones grown in the East, and these are followed by a supply from Europe, so there is plenty of time to try new dishes. A walnut paste is a nice addition to a plain Maidera cake. The top of the cake should be cut off flat after the cake is baked and cold, and the paste laid on, half an inch thick, only on top, and smoothed with a steel knife that has been dipped in boiling water, and a thick row of blanched nuts stuck on round the edge; if dipped in white of egg they will adhere to the paste.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 6th October:—

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 10th September, reporting that mooring posts of old rails are required for mooring logs and rafts in the South Timber pond at Sewri, that 37 posts might be sufficient for the present, but that it is quite likely that an additional number, say about 15 or 20, may be required later on, and recommending that posts be provided at once, and adding that the North Pond when ready will have to be similarly fitted, and that it would be best to consider the equipment of each pond to be 60 posts.

Read letter from the Chief Engineer, dated 25th September, estimating the cost of fixing 37 old rail mooring posts in the New West Timber Pond at Rs. 1,030 and that of fixing 60 in each pond, or 120 in all, as required by the Traffic Manager, at Rs. 3,344 excluding Engineering charges, and reporting that should similar posts be required in the proposed extension to the East pond the estimated extra cost will be Rs. 834.

Submitted the litho plan showing the positions of the posts as recommended.

Resolution—Sanctioned. The cost to be charged to the estimate for the Timber Ponds.

The folowing were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

—	For week ending 2nd Oct. 1908.	Total from 1st April to 2nd Oct 1908.	For week ending 2nd Oct. 1907.	Total from 1st April to 2nd Oct. 1907.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	15	548	20	570
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	18	537	22	579
Vessels transported	11	388	12	460
Vessels attended to	...	43	1	61
Vessels warped	...	11	...	29

New York is to have its Eiffel Tower, which will be used for meteorological observations. It is to be built on a colossal scale, having a height of 2,000 feet, or twice the height of Paris tower. The walls will be 12ft. thick at the base, and a foot thick at the top, and the tower, with platform, etc., will have a total weight of 416,500 tons. The total cost of the construction is estimated at 60 million dollars.

SOME ONE YOU KNOW.

Have you ever read in a newspaper article a glowing account and found it ended in an advertisement? Were you convinced of the merits of the article? We think not, because it told the experience of some stranger in a far away town. It's a different thing, however, when a statement is made by one of Bombay's leading doctors. Dr. Dick, F. R. I. M. E., Physician and Specialist, Secretary, National Pension Fund for Nurses (Consultation at Phillips & Co., Chemists, Byculla) says:—It's a pleasure to make a statement in favor of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and will mention one case in patricular that came under my notice a short time ago:—A lady with her daughter, about 17 years of age, came in saying, on hearing of you being a specialist, I have brought my daughter who continually complains of urinary troubles, and pains, does not sleep well and her apetite is very poor. I have tried three doctors but they did her no good. The last twenty days she has complained of burning urine and terrible headache. I commenced treatment of the case by administrating Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and in a short time she was entirely well, is now enjoying good health and is quite out of every difficulty.

They are composed of pure vegetable medical agents in a combination best adapted for the speedy relief and cure of Kidney Disease, Urinary and Bladder affections, and all diseases resulting therefrom, without any after-ill effects.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a larger profit, at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box20, Bombay.

If you mention this paper your order will be sent postage and packing free.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

Whether the torpedo of warfare will ever become an element in poetry of other than a Kiplingesque kind time will show. Explosives, however, do not seem to lend themselves to the uses of poetry. Somewhere in the "Orlando Furioso" Ariosto introduces firearms to the disadvantage of the poem. In the "Faery Queen" the simile of the cannon is so handled that one might judge, as a great critic does concerning the description of the Egyptian crocodile in the Book of Job, that the writer must have had a "fright from one," while no dignity of language nor earnestness of purpose saves the artillery passage in "Paradise Lost" from being an absurd episode in one of the most august of poems. On the whole it would seem that soldiers are most poetic when fighting with obsolete weapons. But if the torpedo itself has done no service in poetry, the fish after which it is named has. Claudian dedicates one of his "Eidyllia" to it. He describes it, and tells how lying in wait among the algae, it shatters its pray with an electric stroke, and how, when caught upon a hook, it does not struggle, but sending a shock up the line and along the rod, paralyses the angler's hand. During the euphuistic period when the bestiaries of the Middle ages were ransacked for unnatural history the "fish Torpedo" was hit on. One writer applied it to one thing, another to another. Stephen Gosson in his "Letter to the Lord Mayor" applies it to actors who can paralyse the hand of the law. "The fishe Sepia," he says "can trouble the water to shun the nets that are shot to catch her; 'Torpedo' hath craft enough at the first touch to inchant the hooke, to coniure the line to bewitch the rod and to benumme the handes of him that angleth. Whether our players be the Spawnes of such fishes, I know not wel yet I am sure that how many nets so euer ther be layde to take them, or hookes to choke them, they have Ynke in their bowels to darken the water, and sleights in their budgets to dry up the arme of euery magistrate." A clever post-euphuistic use of the metaphor is made by no less famous a person then Beau Nash. He describes how when he puts pen to paper all his ideas straightway vanish by saying that his pen is his torpedo; whenever he grasps it it benumbs all his faculties.

BAD NOVELS IN FICTION.

A writer in the "Nineenth Century and after" expresses his opinion that the newspaper press has not done its duty in checking the output of fiction morally bad. "Press criticism," he says, "which might help to restrain, is sadly deficient; the press generally has manifestly not done its duty in this respect." Now the influence of the newspaper press in the dissemination of fiction is, of course, very considerable. There are readers who are guided in their novel reading almost entirely by the reviews they read, and there are librarians who stock their shelves very much in accordance with the opinions of newspapers whose judgment on such matters experience has taught them they can trust. But the writer in question has hardly thought out the difficulties of a reviewer with a novel of a bad tendency on hand. He has three alternatives to choose from. He may, for one thing, frankly attack the book on moral grounds. That is precisely the worst thing he can do, because it gives the book its advertisement and helps to create a "succes de scandale." On the other hand, he may elect to ignore the tendency of the book altogether and review it on literary ground only. This, however, is never completely successful, because in the long run what a critic has to do regarding any book is to say whether it is good or bad, and if he say a bad book is good some harm is done. Finally, he may ignore the book altogether. That, presumably, is not likely to be pleasing to the publishers, but it is perhaps the best way, and that it is extensively practised one may judge from the fact that many readers of fiction on being told that there is a vast quantity of pernicious stuff in circulation at the present day express incredulous surprise

OPTIMISTIC PUBLISHERS.

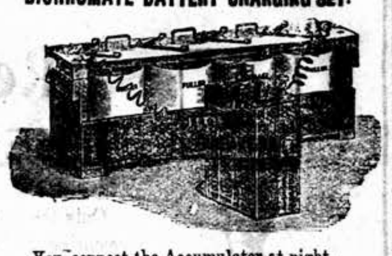
On the other hand, between the author who writes bad fiction and the public who read it—both equally censurable—there is, as a voice from America reminds us, that chain of human agencies by which a book is put upon the market who count for something. Thus, although a book of that sort may have in the nakedness of manuscript to go the round of publishers who, although they may see money in it, do not care to soil their fingers with the publication, yet in the long run it seems always to hit upon some one optimistic enough to think that bad books do no harm. Then, after the optimistic publisher who issues it come the optimistic newspaper which advertises it, the optimistic circulating library which stocks it, and the optimistic bookseller who sells it across his counter. These are all, in varying degree accessories. The bookseller perhaps is least so, for the simple reason that the purchaser of a six-shilling novel does not as a rule belong to an easily corruptible part of the community. Yet that the booksellers feel a responsibility in the matter also is witnessed by the fact that the American Booksellers' Association has passed a resolution to "use its influence to discourage the publication and sale of books of 'pronounced immoral plot or tone."

THE SUCCESS OF THE REPRINT.

One of the striking things of our time in the book world is the success of the cheap reprint. A short while ago we were told that during the two and a half years of its existence four milion volumes of "Everyman's Liberary" had been disposed of. The number was justly characterised as "enormous"; it was "unprecedented." The confidences of Mr. Buchan to an interviewer enable us to see that with their "Sevenpenny" series Messrs. Nelson have beat the record. In the first year they have sold two million copies, and are now counting on a sale of 50,000 per week, or 2,600,000 per annum. That the popularity of the six shilling novel with individual purchasers may be affected is very possible. How will a purchaser be influenced by the reflection that the book which he can have now for four and sixpence will after an interval be accessible in a neat and legible form for sevenpence? Evidently, if the interval will not be long, he will decide to wait, and towards making it short the two forces of the public demand and competition among publishers will co-operate to some degree. In that case the six-shilling novel will be for the library only. On the other hand, there is, in addition to power of resistance of the publisher, the interest of the great dealer, tending to make the interval long. The great dealer lays in a large stock and counts upon getting rid of it gradually. Evidently, if the cheap reprint follows close upon the first edition, his stock becomes dead, and by and by his occupation is gone. Thus it is not surprising that already there are signs of such dealers stipulating with each order they make that the publisher shall not issue the book ordered in cheap form for four, five, or six years.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

FULLER FULLER FULLER
BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING SET.



You connect the Accumulator at night, it is Fully charged in the morning.

Worldwide Unsolicited Testimonials

"As a convenient means for charging Motor, Bicycle or Car Accumulators at home, the new sets introduced by Messrs. Fuller of Wick Lane Works, Bow, London, would be hard to beat." The Motor

Fuller Accumulator, Trembler and non Trembler Patent High Speed Coils.

Fuller Magnetos, High Tension Standard and Self-Starting Models, Made Five World's Records.

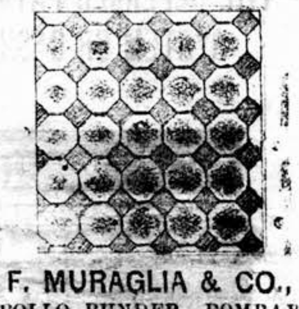
Fuller Leclanche Combination, Dry, Latent, Moto Capsule and Universal Batteries. Fuller Fans, Fuller Test Lamps, Carriage Electric Lamps, Switches, Volt and Ampere Meters, Wires and all Electric Ignitialities and Motor Accessories.

JOHN C. FULLER & SON, BOW LONDON, SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA

D. R. DADY,
Church Gate Buildings, BOMBAY.

WEST END
"EXTRA-THIN"
GOLD WATCHES.

18 CARAT GOLD, Rs. 200.
ALSO MADE IN ST. SILVER CASE
AT Rs. 75 TO 85.
WRITE FOR PRICE LIST No. 44.
WEST END WATCH CO.,
11, Hornby Road, Opposite G. P. O., BOMBAY.



F. MURAGLIA & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED SINCE 1878.

Rough Marble Slabs, Blocks and Tiles—Furniture tiles of assorted ornamental designs, floor and wall tiles always in stock and supplied at lowest rates. Trial solicited. Contract works undertaken and executed under very experienced management.

Best English white glazed Tiles at specially low rates:

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.
Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
Opp. General Post Office, Bombay.
THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM
Who offer their patrons Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe.
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR,
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.
(Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co.)
With 18 Years' Practical Experience,
Holds Exceptional Testimonials from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarker, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S.
STOCK:—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.
PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE
A Pocket Manual "The human eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application.

KEATING'S
LOZENGES
CURE THE WORST COUGH
SOLD IN BOTTLES EVERYWHERE.

SAVARESSE'S
SANDAL
CAPSULES
Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.
Insist on SAVARESSE'S

A large and assorted stock of superior Immortelle wreaths. Marble Monuments Marble Floorings, Tables, &c.
A. REGINALD & CO.
40, Tamarind Lane Fort
BOMBAY.

Are your lips white, your cheeks colorless, your ears transparent? And do you look thin and care-worn? It doesn't take much imagination to see red lips, blooming cheeks, and a bright, cheerful face, in every bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

If your appetite is poor, your digestion imperfect, and you feel nervous and weak, you ought to take

AYER'S
Sarsaparilla

It expels all impurities from the blood, and gives strength and vigor to the nerves. It will surely restore you to health.

As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.

Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

MILLER & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS & SCULPTORS.
No. 3, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.
TELEPHONE No. 1081.

Beg to announce that they are supplying latest English-made Coffins of every variety at rates reasonable and suitable to all classes. Also Immortelle wreaths from Rs. 4 upwards. Orders received day and night and funerals carefully conducted.

Steinway Pianos
S. ROSE & CO.,
Fort, Bombay.
Knake Pianos
S. ROSE & CO.,
Fort, Bombay.
Brinsmead Pianos
S. ROSE & CO.,
Fort, Bombay.
Erard Pianos
S. ROSE & CO.,
Fort, Bombay.
Collard Pianos
S. ROSE & CO.,
Fort, Bombay.
Bechstein Pianos
S. ROSE & CO.,
Fort, Bombay.
Allison Pianos
S. ROSE & CO.,
Fort, Bombay.
Schiedmayer Pianos
S. ROSE & CO.,
Fort, Bombay.

SHAW, WALLACE AND CO.,
BOMBAY
AGENTS FOR:
ARTHUR KOPPEL'S
LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL

LARGE STOCK OF:
STEEL RAILS, STEEL SLEEPERS
Switches, Tipping-Platform Waggons
TURNTABLES, WHEELS-AXLES, AXLEBOXES
Patent Rollerbearings, Locomotives, etc.
For immediate supply.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON.
TELEGRAMS "KEYMER" LONDON.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade. Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10, Single copy, Annas 4, "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

"Remarkable Results from "Hair Drill."
Thousands of Readers Respond to Offer.
Another Weeks Test now Offered.

A most annoying circumstance in the daily toilet of many thousands of men and women.

There was a very notable response to our recent invitation to readers of this paper, in which they were offered one week's free test of the only approved "hair drill" extant; and we are pleased to report that a very large number of these are most enthusiastic over the results accruing. We have also been desired, on behalf of those who did not at the time avail themselves of the opportunity, to renew our offer; and we now have pleasure in announcing that arrangements are now complete for another week's free "hair drill."

Let us repeat what the "hair drill" will assuredly prove:—
A. That your hair can be drilled into fine condition.
B. That your hair need not be too brittle or too limp.
C. That your hair need not be too highly coloured or too colourless.
D. That your hair need not fall out when combed or brushed.
E. That your hair need not be scurfy, greasy, or odorous.

We have received very gratifying accounts from those who participated in our previous test and the unanimous expression is that the "Harlene Hair Drill" undoubtedly improves and benefits the hair, no matter what form of hair weakness and decay it is suffering from.

Quality and quantity are both greatly in evidence even after the week's free test, and afford the most conclusive proof of the eventual excellence to be attained by a thorough course.

The proprietors of this famous and celebrated preparation, universally known as Edwards' "Harlene," therefore, invite everyone whose hair is weak, deficient, or faulty to subject their remedy to the week's test alluded to, and are confident that those who do so will be able to report a most manifest improvement.

Edwards' "Harlene" is no new, untried preparation, but is the great hair specific, of which Royal and other distinguished personages speak in terms of the highest approbation, and there is no corner of the world from which testimony to its remarkable value and efficacy has not been forthcoming.

Readers desirous of having proved to them the possibilities of hair cultivation under proper conditions are invited therefore to fill up and send in the annexed application form, a receipt of which the proprietors will forward their special free gift bottle of "Harlene," their interesting booklet on hair drill and full directions for use.

A typical case where a short course of "Hair Drill" will prove beneficial.

"Harlene" can always be obtained at Chemists and Stores the world over.

No greater mistake can be made than to resort to internal remedies which only ruin the constitution, or to use cheap, worthless remedies which will but aggravate hair decay an unhealthiness.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co.
95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Dear Sirs,
Please forward me booklet, directions and necessary supply of "HARLENE" for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill. I enclose 3 penny stamps to cover carriage.
Name ....
Address ....

A FACT WORTH NOTING.
PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Mellin's Food
UNTOUCHED BY HAND. REQUIRES NO COOKING.
Adapted for use from birth upwards. Reduces the troubles and dangers of infantile ailments.
MELLIN'S FOOD, BISCUITS
A solid food, easy of digestion, and recommended for children after weaning, and for those who require a readily digested, concentrated nutrient at any period of life.
Send for sample and valuable work for Mothers, entitled the "CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd. Kurrachee: Messrs. Ewart, Ryrie & Co. Calcutta: Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. Madras: Messrs. Oakes & Co., Ltd. Cocanada: Messrs. Hall, Wilson, & Co. Rangoon: Messrs. Latham, Black & Co. Colombo: Messrs. Cargill's, Ltd.
Mellin's Food is obtainable from all dealers throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.

If you wish to buy
RELIABLE SEEDS
send for a free copy of illustrated catalogue with descriptions and instructions for cultivation, from
PESTONJEE POCHAJEE POCHA,
Importer of Seeds, Bulbs, Garden Impl ments, etc.,
No. 8, Napier Road,
Camp POONA.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.
TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER,
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.
CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION)

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, OCT. 12.] [BOMBAY, OCT. 13.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols...	85	1-2	
do. Rentes ...	95 1/4	1-4	
2½ do. Sterling Loan	90	1-2	
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	63 1/16		3/16
Bar Silver in London	23 13/16	un	chgd
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 13/16	un	chgd
do. in New York	51 5/8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·11	1	
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·43 1/2	1-4	
do. do. do. New York.	4·86 5/8	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since	28th May
do Short London Bills 3 months' sight.	2	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1/2	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 1/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	5/8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	7/8		1/8

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25/32d. unchanged.

Bar Gold.—(per oz.) 77/10¼ unchanged.

Closing Tone of Silver.—Steady.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Quiet with limited demand
Futures	... Steady
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	... Quiet.
Total Sales	... 5,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	300
Imports	... 17,000
Mid-Americans	5·04 +08
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	7 7/8 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.
4·64	4·59	4·58	4·58	4·58
+07	+06			

Mar-Apl.	Apl-May.	May-June.	June-July.
4·58	4·58	4·57	4·57
+05	+05	+03	+03

New York :—

Receipts at U.S. Ports ... ... 57,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... ... 50,000 „
Exports to Great Britain. ... 11,000 „
Do to Continent ... ... 27,000 „
Spot Cotton—9·20 +10
Futures—Month of Dec. 8·75+09 } Advanced on favorable cables and on bull support and short covering.
Do. do. March 8·51+09 }

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—8 7-8 +1-8
Futures—Month of Dec. 8·50 +07
Do. do. Mar. 8·46 +07
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Cotton Liverpool weekly.

East Indian forwarded to consumers... 700 Bales.
East Indian Actual Export .... 1,000 „

WHEAT.

White Delhi per 492lbs. ex-ship—37 April-May—London—Nominal—Canal.

White Karachi 40 1/2 Oct.-Nov.—London—Nominal—Canal.

Tone of Wheat—Quiet.

Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs.—1,750,000.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Tone of Rapeseed.—Steady.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 46 3-4—Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Linseed.—Dull.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 1/4 unchgd.

Sugar :—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 12s. 6d.

Months of Shipment—November—December—Sellers.

Tone of Sugar—Firm.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber, 4s. 6½d. Done.

SKIN SALES.

Goat skin sale opened to-day.
Good demand—Last sales rates.
Goat skins offered 1,274,000
Sheep skins offered 1,105,000

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [13TH OCTOBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
78 Bars Silver ...	1,45,776	Shanghai	Hongkong Bank
1 Case Sovs	345	Aden	H J Meesa
Gold Coins ...	4,445		
Rupees	300		

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England...	2½ per cent.	from	20th May.
Bank of Bengal ...	4 per cent.	„	3rd Sept.
Bank of Bombay...	3 per cent.	„	23rd July.
Bank of Madras ...	4 per cent.	„	14th „

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 2 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The exchange market has been weaker to-day, chiefly owing to the scarcity of private bills and the lakh of support from Calcutta. The general quotation are 1s. 3 7-8d. T.T., 1s. 3 29 32d. on demand and 1s. 4 1-16d. for 6 months' sight Credits. Practically all Banks will buy at the latter rate for two mails but bills are very scarce. On the other hand, there is only a trifling enquiry for remittance. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 7-8d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 29-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight.. ...	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	168 1-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 1-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	131
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	173 1-2

Government Paper :—

The tone of this market has been better to-day. Rates opened in the morning at 95 for ready and 94 7-8 for the settlement. There has been a moderate enquiry, probably on bear account, and quotations close fully 1-8 higher. Calcutta market is also firmer at 95 3-16 ready and 95 1-8 for delivery a month hence.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95 3-
1st Settlement „	„ 95

Bullion :—

Reuter's telegrams this morning give the price of silver in London and New York as unchanged at 23 13-16 and 51 5-8 respectively. Locally the feeling has been slightly firmer, ready bars opening at 61 1-16 ex-duty and closing at 61 3-16. Forward rates are also better and close as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	26	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	26	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	26	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	61	3	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	61	3	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	61	5	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

In sympathy with the advance in the Home markets our market is steadier. There is nothing doing in new crop; everyone is anxiously awaiting the confirmation of the report of frost from America and further news about the strike in Lancashire as also about the Bulgarian crisis with the result that rates are maintained. Ready cotton is unchanged. We quote as under.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	234	Mar-09
Good M. G. Broach	227	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	211-2	Jan-09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	204-5	„
Fine M. G. Khaagaum-Akola ...	197-8	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	197	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	188	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	183 4	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	189-90	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ..	181	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	169	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	... Easier.
Estimated Sales ...	... 5,000
Total Imports ...	... 26,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan	Jan.-Feb.
4·63	4·58	4·58	4·57
—01	—01	unchgd	—01

Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.	June.-July
4·58	4·57	4·57	4·57	4·57
unchgd	—01	—01	unchgd	unchgd

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 8 1 0
Apl.-May ... ... „ 7 12 0 R. D.
Tone—Quiet.

Rapeseed :—

Brown Cawnpore... ... Rs. 8 0 0 B.T.
Yellow Gujerat ... ... „ 9 0 0 „
Yellow Cawnpore ... „ 8 12 0 „
Tone—Quiet but Steady.

Poppyseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 9 9 0
Apl.-May ... ... „ 9 7 0 R. D.
Tone—Quiet but Steady.

Castorseed :—

Rs. 30 8 0
Tone.—Easy

Cottonseed :—

Rs. 25 10 0
Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :—

Rs. 6 9 0
Tone—Steadier.

Wheat :—

White Pessi 85 p.c.... Rs. 5 12 0 April-May, R. D.
White Delhi, ... „ 5 7 0 „ „
Tone—Steadier.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,480
India	64 1-2
Indian Specie Bank	52

Mills :—

David	436 1-4
Kohinoor	800
Manockji Petit	3,500 Opening rate and closed at 3,560

Presses :—

New Mofussil	670

Miscellaneous :—

Badham Pile & Co	124
Bombay Flour Mill	985
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,105

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	562 1-2
Tapti-Valley	427 1-2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	747	bales.
Wheat	7,858	cwts.
Linseed	514	„
Rapeseed	198	„
Gingellyseed	8,865	„
Poppyseed	155	„
Groundnuts	492	„
Castorseed	8,282	„
Rice	1,268	„
Myrabollams	5,006	„
Cottonseed	1,789	„
Mowraseed	980	„
Gram	3,254	„
Joowar	171	„
Maize	nil.	

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 13th October 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	12	6	25 p.m.	15	25
Teheran ...	13	11	50 a.m.	1	10
Suez	13	2	30 p.m.	...	25

NOTICE.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Indian Frontier between Yungchang and Tali (10-10-08)

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat, to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.

See that "Condy's Fluid" is on the label. Sold by all Chemists.

Condy's Fluid is guaranteed to contain NO Permanganate of Potash.

Condy's Goswell Rd., London, Eng.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,440
Bank of India..........	100	50	5 „	64
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 „	1,495
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 „	1,180
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100	100	6 „	68½
	O. 50	50	1½ „	18
Specie Bank	100	50	6 „	51
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld...........	100	100	14 „	253
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank......	£20	£20	14 „	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 „	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6 „	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	540

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	535
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	162
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	670
Bombay Dyeing and Manufa turing Co.	250	250	12½	615
Bombay United......	250	250	20	xd500
Century	500	500	50	385
Central India........	500	500	85	1,730
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	xd1,100
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	225
Cooria	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	100
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
David	250	250	20	425
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	610
Empress	500	500	25	275
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	xd 1,510
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	70	545
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	400
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	15	125
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	640
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	280
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	165
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	410
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	980
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	800
Kohinoor...............	500	500	25	795
Leopold	100	100	3	52
Luxmidas.............	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton......	1,000	1,000	80	1,520
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	2,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,465
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	2,200
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	70
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	210
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	xd 700
Phœnix	100	100	5	100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	620
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rehman	500	500	p.c 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid50	830
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	955
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	585
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd4,525
S Mahratta	250	250	70	225
Standard Mills	500	500	50	xd 1,395
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi	500	500	45	1,365
Textile.................	500	500	30	xd1,200
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India........	1,000	1,000	2	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,500
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100	1,100	650	45
Bombay Cotton	125	125	105	105
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	200	20
Broach City	200	200	225	14
Fort....................	475	475	270	23½
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	1,200	100
Harvey and Sabhapatty	250	250	540	540
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	115	15
Hingolee	100	100	110	6
Indian Cotton	125	125	135¼	125
Khangaum	400	400	300	25
Mahmudpura Ctn ...	125	125	100	7½
Mahuva	200	200	150	Nil.
Mercantile	125	125	57	Nil.
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	275	275
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	1,020	75
New Moufussil Co ...	400	400	670	650
New Berar	500	500	530	40
New Prince of Wales	500	500	500	30
Oomri	1,000	1,000	1,025	50
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	1,150	100
Sassoon	1,000	1,000	250	30
Sind and Punjab Co	400	400	4,400	140
Sind	200	200	400	35
Surat City	1,000	201	245	24
Volkart U. P. Co. Ld..................	500	500	40	525
Wardhwan G. & P....	150	50	125	12

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		xd 309
All India United Insurance, Co, Ld...	100	20	[illegible]	13½
Back Bay Bath........	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	131
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	320	10,500
Bombay Burma New Issue..................	625	675	82½	xd 2,625
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 156
	O. £10	£10	Nill.	135
Bombay Ice Mfg......	100	100	Nill.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	930
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	365
	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	275
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	xd 225
Delhi Flour...........	200	200	16	185
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c.17	125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 205
Kurrachee Landing..	100	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.......	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co......	100	100	Nil.	85
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	200	50	p.c. 18½	190
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	27
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 10	54
Port Canning Co......	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	485
Shivrajpur	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	15
Syndicate	B. 10	10	Nil.	15
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company............	100	100	8	80
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	prem 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited.............	O. 75	£ 15	...	dis. 12
	D. 30	30	...	
	P. 150	30	...	47
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 275
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 34
Treacher and Co......	500	500	yr. 40	610

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	6 p. c.	565
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 „	115
Tapti Valley Railway Company	500	500	4 „	xd 440
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 „	xd 104

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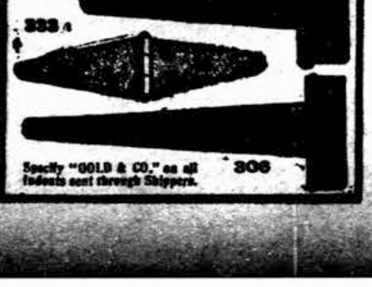

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MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

TRAVANCORE.

TREVANDRUM, 6th Oct.—Mr. Lionel Davidson, I. C. S., Acting British Resident, and Mrs. Davidson left for Cochin on Saturday with Mr. Sidney Burn, I. C. S., the Assistant Resident. They will supervise the arrangements made in Cochin and North Travancore for the visit of H. E. Lord Kitchener and return to Travancore in time to attend the meeting of the Popular Assembly, which begins on Monday, the 9th November.

The election of members for the next meeting of the Popular Assembly is now going on in the various taluqs and by the recognised Associations and other public bodies. For Trevandrum, a meeting of electors was held on Saturday at the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall and Messrs. M. K. Govinda Pillay, B.A., B.L., P. K. Kesava Pillay, B.A., B.L., and M. K. Narayana Pillay, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, were returned as members. Almost all taluqs have elected their representatives.

The eleventh College Day of the above institution was celebrated on Saturday. The students of the institution, past and present, spent the whole day there. The morning opened with amusements of different kinds and music. In the afternoon a public meeting was held in the College Hall under the Presidency of Mr K. Kunjunni Menon, BA, BL, retired District and Sessions Judge and a past student of the College. There was a large gathering of officials and others "alumni" of the College, and the large hall and the wings and the verandahs were packed to their utmost capacity. In opening the meeting, the President said that his memory carried him back to early seventies, when, at the feet of those good Old Professors, the late Mr. John Ross and Dr. R. Harvey he spent his days as a student in the College. Though the former was dead, the latter was spending the evening of his life in Edinburgh. He referred to the death of some brilliant past students of the College. The Government Service to which all young men, resorted after graduating from the University, had now become pure and was all the better for the educated young men who enter it. In education Travancore occupied a leading place and had not much to learn even from British India. The President then referred to the valuable services of the Rev. Dr. Miller in South India and wished H. H. the Maharajah, under whose rule education had made such great progress, long life and continued prosperity.

Mr. T. Lekshmana Pillay, B. A., Assistant Officer in the Central Account and Audit Office, and a past student, discoursed on good and evil and the philosophy of pleasure and pain. He was followed by Mr. Espen Verges, a senior B. A. student, who referred to the welcome addition to the College of the Pybisics Chair, which was instituted last year and also noted with pleasure the action of the Principal in having thrown open the portals of the institution to young ladies, some of whom have taken the B. A. degree while others are promising students. For the first time in the annuals of the College, it has produced a lady graduate in Miss D'Veda, who was a prominent figure at the last Convocation. He also alluded to the success of the College students who had gone to England.

The President then closed the meeting with a few words.

THE DUSSERAH AT MYSORE.

THE STATE DINNER.

Mysore, 9th Oct.—The Dusserah State Dinner last night, at Government House was, as usual, a most successful function. Covers were laid for over sixty guests, and H. H. the Maharajah's Band provided the music. After dinner H. H. the Maharajah with the Yuvaraj, the Sirdars, M. Lakshmikantaraj Urs and Gopalaraj Urs, the Dewan, and the members of the State Council, entered the room, and His Highness propesed the usual loyal toast of the King which was honoured in the usual way.

THE RESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Fraser, in proposing the toast of H. H. the Maharajah, said :—

Ladies and Gentlemen.—In proposing the health of our noble host, the Maharajah of Mysore, I wish to thank him not only for the hospitality we have enjoyed at his hands, but for the privilege which His Highness has afforded us of being present at the highly interesting functions which mark the celebration of the Dusserah festivities in this State. Nowhere else in India, I believe is the Dusserah kept up with the same respect for time-honoured customs as in Mysore. The Durbars and ceremonies which have taken place daily for the past fortnight are rich in symbolism and historic interest and the spectator would be blind indeed who regarded the Dusserah in Mysore merely as a series of picturesque pageants and did not recognise that the Maharajah during this period is participating publicly with his people as their religious leader as well as their ruler, in a national festival, which stirs them both as Hindus and as Mysoreans and serves to keep renewed that personal attachment between the subjects and their Prince, which forms the special strength of Government in Native States. Nor has the interest of our visit been limited to the old-world spectacles which charmed our imaginations with the suggestion of what Mysore may have been in medieval ages. To-day, we have been present at the opening of that modern institution—Dusserah Representative Assembly—when the elected representatives of every class in the State gather for their annual session, to hear from the Maharajah's Minister an account of the year's administration and to discuss public matters in severely business-like style. Nothing could have been happier in my opinion than the statesmanship of His Highness's father, the late Maharajah, in grafting this modern branch of progress on to the ancient tree of the Dusserah festival and thereby imparting to what may at first have seemed a somewhat novel organisation that indefinable quality, as it has been termed, endearing it to the people, that arises from its being born of the soil.

The Dusserah ceremonies culminated, as we saw last Monday, with the Maharaja leading out his armies ready for battle, as his forefathers lead them out of yore, but happily for him and for them the business lying before his people after the great review is nowadays of a different character, and His Highness returns to his capital not to direct a campaign but to watch the representatives of his subjects engaged in conference with his Ministers on the problems of peace; making known their wants and wishes to Government, and receiving information in return which sends them back to their villages, not only with their loyalty refreshed by contact with their ruler, but with misunderstandings dispelled as to the meaning and intention of official procedure. The statement which was read this morning by His Highness's trusted Minister, Mr. Madhava Rao, revealed a condition of progress and prosperity in Mysore on which the Maharajah and his Government deserve full congratulation. But there were passages in that statement which serve to remind us that in Mysore, as in British India there are dangers ahead, or perhaps as yet only the foreshadowing of dangers, to deal with which the statesmanship is clearly not wanting, and it was with satisfaction that I listened to the unqualified condemnation of the recent development of unrest in British India, which was expressed by His Highness's Dewan. The interests of Native States and of the British Government are one and indivisible, and to the pronouncement of the Maharajah of this important State, a colleague and a partner with the Viceroy in the administration of India—to use Lord Curzon's famous phrase—attaches the weight which springs from a common responsibility and from a personal realisation of the difficulty of problems which are common alike to the Native States and the British Government. Again, thanking His Highness on my and and your behalf for his hospitality, I ask you to drink to the health of Sir Krishnaraj Wodiyar Bahadur, in whom, I venture to ay, may be recognised a happy example of the type f Prince who while alive to all the advantages f Western methods, is still wedded in instinct nd in mode of life to his own people.

The toast was honoured with acclamation.

H. H. THE MAHARAJAH'S REPLY.

H. H. the Maharajah, in responding, said :—

Mr. Fraser, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I thank you ncerely for the cordiality with which you have oposed and received the toast of my health. I can ly repeat the assurances that I have so often given the pleasure that it gives me to see my friends re and wish you all an enjoyable week. The terms which you, Sir, have referred to the administ-ion of Mysore and to the statement presented by Dewan this morning are naturally gratifying to . As regards the present situation in India there be no question as to my sentiments and it is necessary for me to enlarge on them. The presence ong us, for the first time, of the staff of the ian Institute of Science will have reminded you he great work which is being initiated in Bangalore. I take this occasion to welcome D. Travers and his colleagues to the State, to wish them all success in their work, and, for the Institute, the fullest realisation of its founder's hopes. Ladies and Gentlemen, I thank you again for the kind expression of your sentiments with regard to myself.

MYSORE EXHIBITIONS.

INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL.

Mysore, 9th Oct.—In the course of numerous visits to this Exhibition I have observed a number of exhibits which escaped notice at the outset ; in some instances, they only made their appearance later. To mention a few might appear invidious while to enumerate all the exhibits worthy of special commendation would mean writing at very great length. I may say, however, that the Agricultural Section repays close study, yet calls for more than ought to be necessary in such cases, because the information furnished is insufficient. To see scores of samples of paddy is very interesting, but how much more so would it be if, in the forms of charts or otherwise, clear guidance were available as to time and methods of planting, systems of cultivation, yield per acre, and various other details. Nothing of this kind is to be had at the Exhibition unless through the kindness of some expert who is willing to tell what he knows. I may add, too, that the one expert whom I heard imparting his knowledge—about another staple, not paddy—indulged in generalisations that could not but be regarded as likely to mislead. He spoke from experience as to seasons and yields of several descriptions ; but very different results have been recorded in various official reports of similar experiments conducted in other places.

Then, again, it is sometimes very difficult to read tickets that are placed on exhibits on the back row or hung on the wall at the back of a stall. When they can be read, such tickets occasionally give either the botanical name alone of a particular plant or its vernacular name, which probably often varies in different district. In a good many instances it is not easy to determine whether certain products are food stuffs or are used as drugs. A fuller catalogue may yet rectify this, but at present the information furnished is less precise, less complete and less clearly conveyed than it should be, seeing that these exhibits are intended mainly to interest and instruct cultivators. With many of these people oral instruction is a necessity, of course ; but this could be imparted more lucidly and more systematically if the main points were plainly set out in bold print. The literate could read for themselves, and some among them could offer explanations, to the illiterate. With varying force these remarks apply to a great part of the Industrial, as well as to almost the whole of the Agricultural Sections. I should like to add that they are not made in the spirit of complaint, but are simply intended to convey suggestions that may be found worthy of adoption on future occasions.

The general impression left in my mind after a close inspection, or series of inspections, is that the Exhibition of 1908 contains much that marks no progress effected since that of 1907, while it also contains a great deal that indicates appreciable progress. It would be unreasonable to expect anything else, for it cannot be expected that every year will witness progress in regard to each of the many branches of industrial effort that are represented. But the matter is mentioned in order to lay stress on the fact that one of the chief aims of the Exhibition authorities should be not only to have records of such progress as had been made from year to year, but also to lead the public to a realisation of that progress. In the Geological the Forest produce, and the Agricultural branches the wealth of Mysore's productive capacity is illustrated, though the close observer can scarcely fail to be struck with the thought that in no single direction is this wealth fully exploited. In the Industrial Section there are proofs of real progress and of an awakening eagerness to see what industrial enterprise leads to. It is just as well that expansion should be slow, and it would be unwise to despond because it is so.

THE WEAVING COMPETITION.

Full details of this cannot be given until the verdict of the Judge is known, and even than it is to be feared that this particular competition will not prove very instructive. The number of looms is not large, the number in any particular class of the competition is small, there are only a few types of loom shown and in some measure any one type may be judged in great measure according to the capabilities of the weaver, rather than the loom. In spite of this, it is an interesting competition. It demonstrates, for instance, that silk-bordered cloths can be woven on a fly-shuttle loom, though a good many Indian weavers have yet to learn this. It helps those who are desirous of ascertaining what type of loom could profitably be adapted to Indian conditions to form a sound judgment ; and it will probably do something to encourage further investigation of the difficult problem of how to resuscitate the decadent handloom industry of this country.

By the way, the two Salvation Army "Triumph" looms in the Machinery Section were not entered for the competition.

THE HEALTH EXHIBITION.

About this I shall probably have more to say after going more deeply into the purport of some of the exhibits. For the present I send you a brief memo of the impressions produced by a somewhat superficial glance over a very interesting show. The Exhibition is neatly arranged in three buildings, the grounds being used for a display of sanitary carts, ect., while model latrines are erected here and there. In one section are a comprehensive collection of dairy products and foodstuffs from Messrs. Spencer and Co., Ltd., articles of personal wear—including a "chimney-pot" but intended, no doubt, as a type of insanitary headgear—so specimens of water and impure waters, physical exercise apparatus, and some instructive charts. In the open, some practical illustrations of gymnastic exercise are given under the guidance of a teacher of gymnastics.

In another building a series of very carefully made models has attracted great attention. One represents Mysore Fort, another a macerating tank. A septic tank, a house built of concrete, Stoddart's filter, a draw-well with eight pulleys and a cattle shed are also among the models, and the general aim is to enable the observer to note what is considered desirable and to contrast it with the undesirable or insanitary. Rat traps, ventilating apparatus and a fly-proof cone to cover sweetmeets, are also shown. A third building is largely used for the display of literature, including "Health publications," for sale, and there are several gruesome looking models of the human frame, besides casts of heads and limbs. Disease prevention and bacteriology are also represented in this section, while at one side were samples of Sir W. A. Rose and Co.'s paints. The system of arrangement adopted is good, but some of the sections are necessarily incomprehensible to the general public. Small as it is, the Exhibition "aims high."

ATTENDANCE, ETC.

In regard to the Exhibitions generally, the attendance has been excellent. A large party from Government House visited the Industrial Show one day and again made their appearance there the next morning, making a fairly long stay. This serves to show that there is interest to be found by the educated classes. As for the public at large, they have swarmed to the various enclosures. On one day, I believe, the Industrial took Rs. 800 in "gate money," which, at 2 annas per head, represents a large gathering. The place has in fact, been crowded to the extent of making the passage from block to block difficult and the careful inspection of Exhibits a formidadle task. The Health Exhibition is free, and there appears to be no record of the attendance. The Educational Exhibition has already attracted large numbers and may be expected to win for itself increasing popularity.

I must add that the display of cattle in one section of the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition comprises many specimens typical of the fine breeds for which the Mysore State is famous, and the remarks of the Judges will no doubt afford instructive reading.

NASIRABAD.

It will be a surprise to many, and a pleasant one, I hope, to those regiments who are now contemplating a transfer from such choice stations as Lucknow and Kohat to much abused hot Nasirabad, to find that we have already embarked on our cold weather round of festivities. It originated in the 12th Battery, R. F. A., celebrating "Alma Day" by sports, and to this was affixed a cricket match against Neemuch, with a dance to follow, and, on the day after the sports, a gymkhana meeting. Most unfortunately the cricket match could not come off owing to the sad death of Colonel Carr, 3rd Skinner's Horse who commanded Neemuch.

The dance was also adversely affected by the absence of our Neemuch friends and some Nasirabadites, but despite a paucity of ladies dancing was kept up vigorously till 2-30 a. m.

The afternoon of the 2nd saw us all being entertained by that sporting Battery, the 12th R. F. A. There were facts of driving and riding, hooking in and hooking out, a V. C. race, with living corpses, at least although alive when the rescue began, there was no breath left in them when galloped into safety. All these facts of daring we witnessed while being plied with tea and other fluids, to the accompaniment of sweet music provided by the band of the Merwara Regiment from Ajmere. Lotteries were held in the evening at the Club, and the entries being excellent some very well-contested bidding took place. H. H. the Maharajah of Kishengarh and the Neemuch Garrison sent ponies to swell the local numbers, and bid high for their fancies.

An excellent day's sport, with some close finishes, was provided, and the greatest credit is due to our Race Secretary, Captain Hislop, 35th Scinde Horse, who well deserved the congratulations showered on him, and the prizes he won. The splendid band of the King's Regiment played during the intervals, and the officers R.F.A., R.A.M.C., and Brigade Staff were "At Home" at their friends. A detailed account of the events is given below. The course is now in excellent order, thanks to the care bestowed on it by Captain Grove last year, and as the fund is flourishing I anticipate another meeting at an early date.

There is little else to chronicle here. We are losing our energetic acting Brigadier, Colonel Cole, as General Park returns from Mhow this week. Lieutenant-Colonel Carr, R.A.M.C., leaves shortly for England, being succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Green. We all are sad when we think of the void the 112th Infantry will cause when they move to Kohat next January, but find consolation in the fact that in their place is coming that fine regiment the 45th Sikhs ; and when the 68th Durham Light Infantry come from Lucknow. Nasirabad will find compensation for the loss of the 8th King's who are going Home.

The following are the result of the races :—

OPEN PLATE.—Distance, 6 furlongs.

Mr. Medlicott's Result, 11st 3lb......Captain West 1
Captain Hislop's Jenny Lind, 12st 5lb......Owner 2

Also ran : Strait Shot and Grey Goose.

Won by four lengths.

SUBALTERN'S PLATE.—For a cup presented by Lieutenant-Colonel S. G. P. Glynn, C. M. G.—Distance, 5 furlongs.

Mr. Vince's White Legs, 9st 13lb...........Owner 1
Mr. O'Flynn's Flashlight, 10st 7lbs.Mr. Harington 2
Mr. Schuster's Bunny, 11st 2lb ....Owner 3

Also ran : La Poupee, Geranium, Chicken and Squealer.

Won by a length.

BATTERY STAKES.—Stakes presented by Captain M. R. H. Webber.—Distance, 5 furlongs.

Sergeant Bassett's Edgar.................................. 1
Driver A. Chaut's Drefus.................................. 2
Sergeant D. Harvey's Boozer.............................. 3

Won easily ; five other starters.

WALER AND C.-B. POLO SCURRY.—Distance 2 1/2 furlongs.

Captain Hislop's Sportsman, 10st 5lb......Owner 1
Maharaja of Kishengarh's Deception, 10st 11lb Owner 2

Also ran : Lady Babby and Badal.

Won by a head.

ARAB POLO SCURRY.—Distance, 2 1-2 furlongs.

Captain Hislop's Scamp, 11st 5lb ....Owner 1
R. K. Sardar, Singh's Bin Saood, 10st 11lb Owner 2
Mr Schuster's Bunny, 10st......................Owner 3

Won by a neck. Six other starters.

COST PRICE STAKES.—Distance, 4 furlongs.

Captain Gaussen's Garibaldi, 9st 2lbs.........Droji 1
Captain Hislop's Sportsman, 10st 12lb ......Owner 2
Maharajah of Kishengarh's Ranjit, 8st 11lb Rewa Singh 3

Also ran : James, Jock, Mungis, and Sarang.

Won by half a length.

BHOWNAGAR.

BHOWNAGAR, OCTOBER 10.

No rain anywhere has fallen during the past week, nor was the weather cloudy. There are already indications of the approach of cold weather, the temperature is reduced to 80 degrees. Early morning dew falls.

The Bombay Police, upon certain information, came down here and made an arrest of a Brahmin in connection with the theft of the ornaments of Gossaiji Mahraj at Bombay. Some trinkets valued at Rs. 250 are recovered. The accused has implicated others and was taken back to Bombay.

Two budmashes have been arrested from Kundla, under Bhownagar territory, in connection with the murder of two women at Palitana.

Another steamer, the "Rasdara," is lying at anchor discharging coal, amounting to 3,200 tons, having come from Natal. This steamer has discharged half of the cargo at Karachi, "en route." Cawasji and Sons, the well-known merchants of Karachi, have been here and put up at Panvadi as the Maharaja's guests. Signs are now not wanting to show that Bhownagar will gradually develop its sea traffic since ocean-going steamers are coming in.

KHUDIRAM BOSE'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

The "Englishman" writes :—For the few days previous to the execution Khudiram Bose was engaged in writing a bulky autobiography. On the night before his execution this young but hardened criminal put this in an envelop directed it to "Kalidas Bose, Vakil, Mozufferpore" and handed it to the jail authorities with the request that it might be placed in the addressee's hand after his execution. But the authorities have not thought it advisable to hand it to Babu Kalidas Bose, Khudiram's counsel. The Vakil is now applying for it, aod some correspondence is going on between him and the jail authorities. Nobody knows what that manuscript contains, and none has the barest idea of whether it contains any confession of a startling character or dry details of his prosaic life shequered by acts of violence and crime. An arrival from Mozufferpore states that it is possible that Babu Kalidas will get this queer manuscript when the Calcutta bomb cases are over, and when Barindro's case is finished. Babu Kalidas Bose, out of sheer curiosity, has preserved in a bottle a quantity of ashes collected from Khudi's funeral pyre, not that he sympathises with his crime, but because it might perhaps enable scientist or alchemists to detect something in it that tends to make the "anarchist,"! There were many demands for a pinch of the ashes, but as that would savour of sympathy with anarchy, Babu Kalidas has stubbornly refused such requests. This is a true story.

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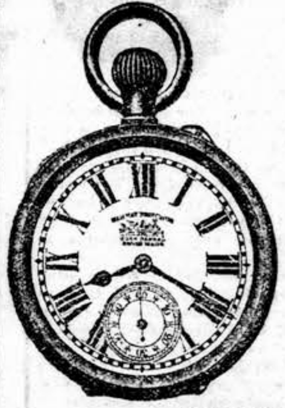

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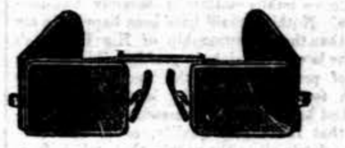

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